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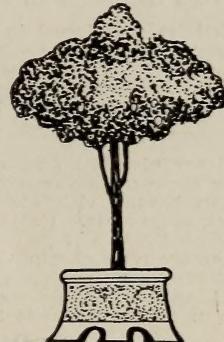
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Fruits, Trees and Flowers



FALL 1910

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**WILD BROS.
NURSERY CO.**



The Sarcoxie Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1875
OUR THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR

Sarcoxie, Missouri

Spirea Van Houttei (Page 23)

UNITED STATES EXPRESS

FRISCO RAILROAD SYSTEM

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

This List Abrogates prices quoted in all former issues of same

TERMS The prices in this list are under the following conditions, and for cash with order. Sales, however, to known, responsible, prompt paying customers, we will book before shipping season and forward orders during shipping season, to be paid for promptly on receipt of invoice. Parties unknown or with whom we have had no business transactions, will please send cash or satisfactory security with order. Stock ordered booked in advance of shipping season to be reserved, must be accompanied with at least one-third of the list price; balance to be paid when shipping season arrives.

ORDERS ACCEPTED Orders are accepted only upon the condition that they shall be void should injury befall the stock from frost, hail, storm, fire, or other causes beyond our control. Orders placed early in the season, before full growth and maturity of the stock, are booked subject to conditions being favorable to produce the required quantity of the grade called for.

GOODS SENT C. O. D. Goods sent C. O. D. when half the amount is sent with the order, or deposited with bank or express agent and certificate sent with the order.

REMITTANCE at our risk if made by Postal or Express Money Order on Sarcoxie, Mo., or by bank draft on New York, Chicago, or St. Louis. Checks on other points must be drawn with exchange. Remittances should be made payable to **WILD BROS. NURSERY CO.**

If you do not hear from us in a reasonable time, write again. We acknowledge orders of \$1.00 and over, and give ORDER NUMBER, which please preserve for future correspondence.

GRADES We grade carefully, in some cases by caliper, in others by height; when by both, caliper must govern. The lower number is included, the higher excluded. For instance, in a grade of 4 to 5 feet, 5-foot trees go into the next higher grade.

YOUR SELECTION Prices herein quoted are for your selection of varieties at respective prices given, but we reserve the right to fill in a smaller or larger size or age than ordered, should we be out of the size or age wanted, charging therefor at the size or age used in filling the order. Customers should state preference of a larger or smaller grade. When varieties are ordered that we do not offer in this list, or we are out of, we will exercise our judgment and send as nearly similar varieties as we have at command, unless otherwise instructed on order as given, always labeling with the name of the variety filled.

QUANTITIES Articles mentioned in the following list will be furnished at prices named as follows: Five of a variety at the 10 rate; 50 of a variety at the 100 rate; 500 or over of a variety at the 1,000 rate; less than 50 of a variety at the each rate. This does not mean, as an illustration, that 10 pear, 10 peach, 10 apple, 10 cherry, 10 evergreens, would be charged at the 100 rate. To secure this rate it is necessary to order 50 trees or plants of a variety, unless otherwise noted.

SHIPPING Please give shipping directions, freight or express; also route. If none are given we forward to the best of our judgment, in no case assuming responsibility, as all goods travel at purchaser's risk and expense. If notified of delay in transit, we will use our efforts to trace such shipments. Unless instructed, we exercise our judgment as to releasing freight shipments to value of \$5.00 or \$3.00 per cwt., according to classification governing, when necessary, in order that customers may obtain the lower freight rates thereby.

On shipment of stock in good order our control ceases, hence our responsibility also, and we do not guarantee stock to live, nor do we replace free of charge that which dies or fails to grow, nor can we, as success or failure depends largely upon climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc.

PACKING FREE At prices in this list the boxing or baling and packing is included (provided order amounts to not less than \$1.00 if by express or \$3.00 by freight), so that one may know cost of an order delivered to depot here. In comparing prices, where prices do not include packing, the additional charge on 1,000 trees 5 to 6 feet is \$8.00 to \$10.00; on 1,000 trees 4 to 5 feet, \$7.00 to \$9.00; on 1,000 trees 3 to 4 feet, \$5.00 to \$7.00. Smaller lots comparatively higher. Evergreens would cost more than fruit trees for packing.

FUMIGATION will be done when requested, or when the state to which stock is to be shipped requires it, using formula recommended by our State Entomologist, but it must be understood, that we assume NO RESPONSIBILITY for results when we have carried out such instructions.

INSPECTION Copy of certificate of inspection with each shipment.

GUARANTEE While we exercise every possible care and diligence to have our varieties true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, without charge, or refund the amount paid for same, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that this covers the full extent of our guarantee or responsibility in the premises.

CLAIMS for shortage, deductions, or errors, to receive consideration, must be made promptly on receipt of goods.

DON'T FORGET to write name, postoffice, also freight or express office if different from postoffice, plainly.

WILD BROS. NURSERY COMPANY,
Sarcoxie, Missouri

HOW TO ORDER

Just tell us what you want in any way that suits you best. Make a list of the varieties you want, give number of each, size and price, and tell us whether you wish shipment by express or freight or wish us to ship as we think best. Nursery stock takes a special rate by express, 20 to 33% less than merchandise rates, and where the shipment is not heavy we recommend express. If you want shipment at some special date, tell us. Remit by Money Order or Bank Draft, if these can conveniently be obtained.

ABOUT SUBSTITUTION

We prefer that customers tell us whether they wish us to substitute in case the supply of any varieties is exhausted. If you do not want us to do so, write "No Substitution," on order. In the absence of instructions we are obliged to use our judgment. It is impossible to foresee the demand and some varieties become exhausted, particularly late in the season. Often a similar variety can be sent that will be equally satisfactory and frequently customers prefer it rather than lose a year in planting. Substitution as we use the word means, simply that one variety is sent in place of another, correctly labeled with the name of the variety used. For example, if instead of Alexander Peach, Mayflower was sent, it would be labeled Mayflower.

Order as early as you can tell what you will need, so the stock can be reserved for you. Shipments can be made at almost any time desired during the

SHIPPING SEASON

which usually commences in early October (Peonies in Sept.) continuing until December; for spring from open ground about Feb. 10, often earlier. For the West and South we pack and ship in mild weather all winter.

BUY TREES, NOT PRICES

It is the trees you plant, not the prices, and a few cents difference in the first cost is of less importance than securing healthy, well grown stock, true to name. An unusually high price is not an indication of unusually high quality. Yet there is a price below which a reliable tree cannot be grown.

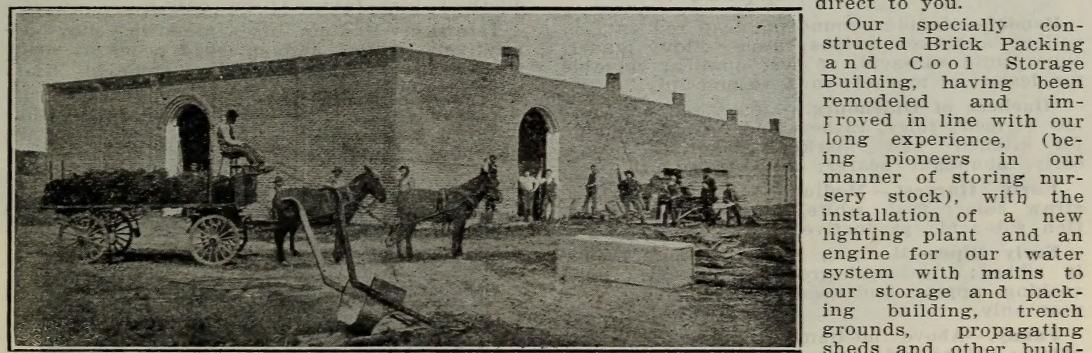
We give the propagation great care, and maintain extensive stock blocks. We give our stock more careful and thorough cultivation than the successful farmer gives his crops. This with

OUR SUPERIOR LOCATION

on the western slope of the Ozark Mountain range at an elevation of 1150 feet (about 800 feet above St. Louis) adjoining open prairie lands, our climate, and the character of our soil, enables us to grow well matured trees adapted both to the North and South. We want to encourage extensive planting, and make our prices as close as is consistent with the attention we give our stock.

YOU PAY NO AGENT'S COMMISSION WHEN YOU PURCHASE OF US

We have not, since the beginning 35 years ago, employed any agents, but sell our stock through this price list direct to you.



care for and handle nursery stock in the best manner. The advantage for storing orders for winter and early spring, destined for distant points, for shipment during open spells or when desired, will at once be apparent. Our packers are men of experience, and special attention is given to packing carefully and thoroughly, as lightly as consistent with safety, yet not "skimp" the packing. Packing is done under cover and with a view to the distance the order is to travel.

FILLING ORDERS

We endeavor to execute all orders promptly and as nearly as possible in rotation as received, giving each order the most scrupulous care and attention to insure satisfaction. When the shipment is received, check up by the bill, examining the packing material for small plants; if not correct write us at once. It is possible for occasional errors to occur in the many details incident to our business, and we cannot correct them unless you tell us. Each man who helps fill an order checks for his part, and the packers record their part. Write us just what you received and what the error is, as we want to locate the cause and guard against its repetition. Adjustments are easy while the details are fresh in mind, and it is only reasonable that we should require a prompt report. Our customers will assist us in guarding against errors if they will forward their orders as early as convenient.

FALL PLANTING

The spring planting season is often of such short duration that much intended work is necessarily omitted or postponed. In the fall there is an abundance of time to plan and plant, and the work therefore can frequently be done as satisfactorily as in the spring.

The once prevalent notion that fall planting is not as advantageous has proven to be erroneous, and, with the exception of a few varieties of evergreens, almost everything called hardy can be planted successfully in the autumn, except in some regions where the winters are exceptionally severe, or in exposed situations, in which case spring planting is absolutely necessary.

Plant as early after the first killing frosts as the trees become thoroughly dormant, thereby avoiding delay until the spring months. In a climate like this, where the severe cold is often broken, trees planted in November or December will before spring have formed new roots sufficient to give it a firm start in the ground, and will grow off more rapidly when the spring growth begins. Trees can be planted up till May, but the success is rendered less certain than if planting is done in fall or early spring.

Apple Trees



The first fruit in importance is the apple. It is unsurpassed as an article of food and commerce. The varieties to be chosen is governed largely by the use. The home orchard should contain both "cooking" and "eating" varieties. By making a judicious selection a constant succession of fresh apples may be had from early summer till spring, or almost till apples come again. And a moderate home orchard will supply an abundance.

The apple grows best in a deep, rich soil, such as would produce good corn or potatoes. Almost any soil that is not wet can be used for orchard; if hilly, no matter. In fact, the rough, hilly portions of the farm are usually well adapted to fruit and may be made one of the most profitable parts. Preparation of the soil consists mainly in deep, thorough plowing, harrowing and leveling. Plant 20 to 30 feet apart, preferably 30. The first few years a crop of small fruits, strawberries or vegetables may be grown between, **not in**, the rows.

Our soil does not force a quick, rank growth, therefore we do not get the same height tree at one year as is grown in the rich bottom lands, but our trees mature better and our customers tell us they grow off better in the spring, which is of more importance than height at planting time.

Prices of Apple Trees—Standard Varieties

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 2 year, 4½ ft. and up, 11/16 in. cal. and up, branched.....	.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
Extra size, 2 year, 4½ ft. and up, ¾ in. cal. and up, branched .....	.20	1.50	14.00
Standard size, 2 year, 4 to 4½ ft., ½ to ¾ in. cal., branched.....	.15	1.20	10.00
Medium size, 2 year, 3 to 4 ft., more or less branched.....	.13	.80	7.00
Light size, 2 year, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched .....	.10	.50	4.50
Extra size, 1 year, 2½ ft. and up, not branched .....	.15	1.00	7.50
Standard size, 1 year, 2 to 2½ ft., not branched .....	.13	.80	6.00

☞ Varieties marked * 2c each higher than above prices.

☞ Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Summer Apples

Benoni.—Medium, roundish, deep red on rich yellow in broken stripes; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, of best quality; valuable for dessert or market; early to mid-July.

***Duchess of Oldenburg.**—Large, red and yellow striped; juicy, rather acid, good; valuable for kitchen and market; vigorous, hardy, early, abundant bearer; July 15-August.

Early Harvest.—Medium to large; bright straw color; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, rich sub-acid; productive; June 20-July 10.

Early Ripe.—Medium, roundish-oblate, broadly ribbed; yellowish-green; sub-acid; good cooking apple; midseason; bears young. (1 year only.)

Fanny.—Above medium, roundish, slightly oblate; bright red; flesh tender, mild sub-acid, is of good dessert quality; July 1-15. 2 year only.

Golden Sweet.—Above medium; pale yellow; flesh tender, sweet, rich, excellent; latter July.

***Jeffries.**—Medium, striped, splashed and marbled red; flesh tender, very juicy, mild sub-acid, delicious; excellent home orchard; Aug.-Sept.; comes into bearing rather early.

***LIVLAND RASPBERRY.**—Medium, roundish-conic, waxy white striped, shaded and marbled light crimson; flesh white tinted pink, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, almost sweet; fine; about with or a little later than Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety, very hardy, and suitable for the north as well as south. Ideal for home use and marketing in baskets or boxes.

Red Astrachan.—Rather large, roundish-oblate, deep crimson, white bloom; juicy, acid; mid-July.

Red June.—Medium oblong, very red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, good flavor; a young abundant bearer; latter June-July.

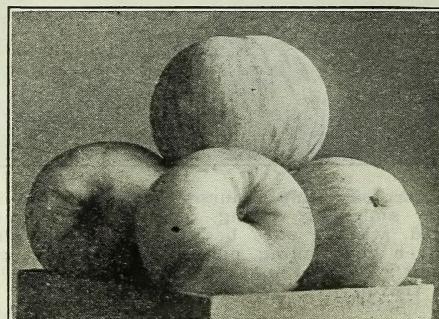
Sweet Bough.—Large, roundish-conic, greenish-yellow; flesh very tender, rich; mid to late July.

Sweet June.—Medium size, roundish, light yellow; flesh yellowish; a very sweet and ten-

der eating apple, fair for cooking; very productive; June-July. (1 yr. only.)

Tetofsky.—Medium size, greenish-yellow attractively striped and splashed crimson; whitish bloom; flesh crisp, juicy, sub-acid, bears very young. June-July.

Wilson June.—Claimed superior to Red June in size and quality, ripening after it. We have not yet fruited it.



LIVLAND RASPBERRY.

Yellow Horse.—Large, oblate to round, ribbed, greenish-yellow; flesh yellow, sub-acid; a kitchen variety; vigorous, productive; latter Aug.

***Yellow Transparent.**—Good size, round-conic, waxy yellowish-white; crisp, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; early bearer; latter June-July.

Autumn Apples

Fall Pippin.—Large, greenish, becoming yellow; rich sub-acid; good dessert. Sept.-Oct. (1 yr. only.)

Maiden Blush.—Rather large, pale yellow, red cheek; sub-acid, good market or drying; Aug.-Sept.

Oliver.—(Ark.) Medium to large, yellow mottled and striped with red; sub-acid; sold by some as Senator; Oct.-Dec. (1 yr. only.)

Rambo.—Medium, yellowish streaked dull red; mildly sub-acid; very good; Sept.-Oct. and later.

Ramsdell Sweet.—Good size, oblong, striped dark red, blue bloom; good; Oct.-Nov. (1 yr. only.)

Twenty Ounce.—Very large, nearly round, greenish-yellow washed, mottled and splashed bright red; juicy, mild sub-acid; somewhat coarse grained but a young, regular bearer; Oct.-Nov.

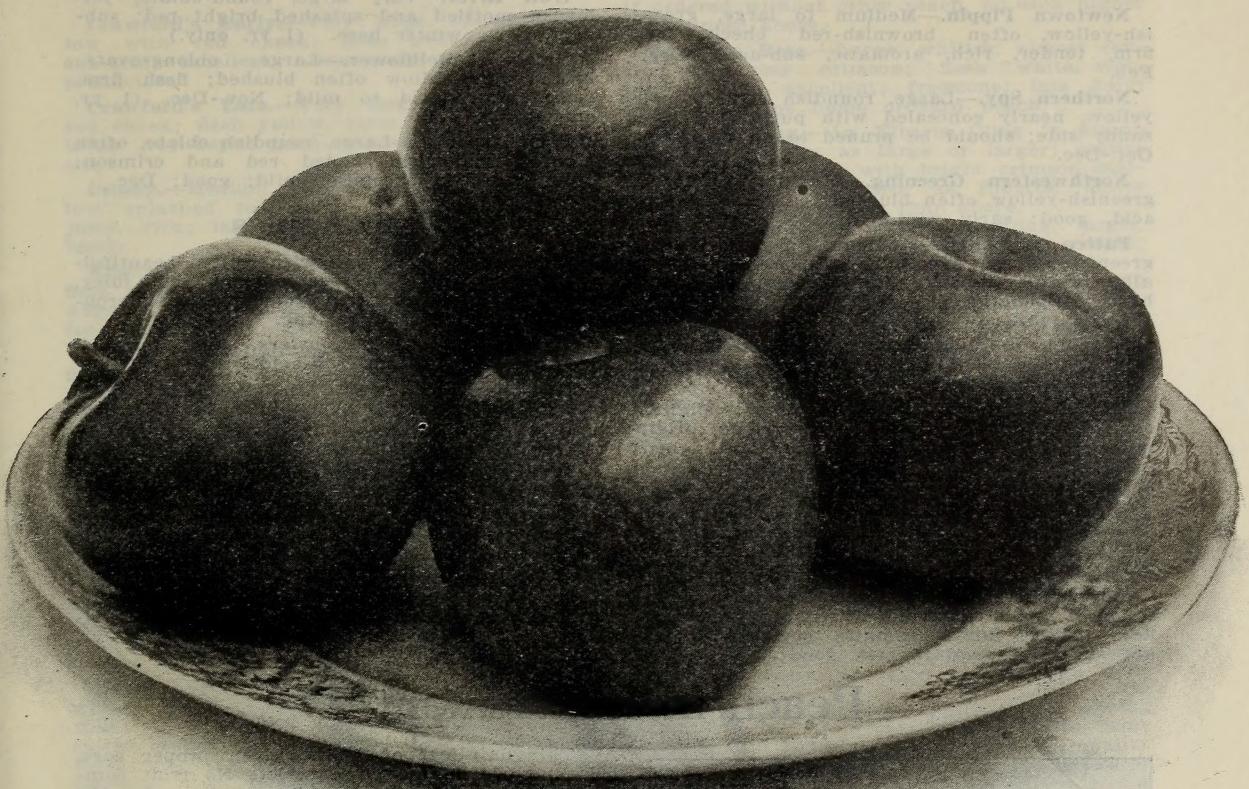
Wagener.—Medium to large, beautiful bright red with contrasting pale yellow; fine texture, high flavor; very desirable for kitchen and dessert use; bears young; Nov. (1 yr. only.)

Ben Davis.—Mottled and striped red on yellow; mild sub-acid; early, abundant bearer.

***Bismark.**—Large, yellow mottled and striped red, becoming solid red on exposed side; attractive; good for kitchen and market; early winter; tree dwarfish; comes into bearing young. (1 yr. only.)

Boiken.—Medium to large, very attractive, bright yellow with beautiful blush; flesh fine grained, very juicy, brisk sub-acid.

Collins (Ark.).—Large, globular or a little oblate, inclined to conic, yellow washed and striped red; rather coarse, moderately juicy, sub-acid; midwinter; sold as Champion by some.



GANO.

Wealthy.—Above medium to large, yellow splashed and striped red, total effect bright red; very juicy, agreeable sub-acid, aromatic, very good; very hardy, productive; Sept.-Oct.

Winter Apples

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig).—Large, roundish, inclined to conic, greenish, largely overspread dull deep red, on some soils almost dark as Ark. Black; flesh tinged yellow, firm, rather tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; December-March.

Arkansas Black.—Medium large, nearly round, yellow, covered with lively red deepening to maroon or almost black; flesh decidedly yellowish, rather crisp, moderately juicy, sprightly sub-acid; unproductive in some sections but always commands a good price where it can be grown; best on bench land; Dec.-Mar. and later.

Baldwin.—Rather large, roundish, yellow mottled with bright red; flesh juicy, rich, sub-acid. Dec. (1 yr. only.)

***Esopus Spitzenburg.**—Large, rich red obscurely striped; excellent flavor and quality; Oct.-Dec.

Gano.—Large, oblate to conical; rich red to maroon, rarely striped; flesh white, mild sub-acid; late winter; of the Ben Davis type.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium to large; rich golden yellow; juicy, rich, sub-acid; very good to best; early bearer; Oct.-Dec.

Huntsman.—Large, oblate conical, often oblique; deep yellow often red cheeked; aromatic, mild, sub-acid, almost sweet; early winter.

Ingram.—Medium; dark and light red in stripes; firm, juicy, very mild sub-acid, good; blooms late; largely planted for keeping qualities; seedling of Geneton, better color. (1 yr. only.)

Jonathan.—Medium size unless thinned; prevailing color lively, deep red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, sub-acid; very good to best; dessert, kitchen, market; Oct. and later.

Kinnard's Choice.—Medium to large, dark red on yellow; beautiful, showy; agreeably sub-acid; somewhat aromatic; quality one of the best; vigorous, bears young; Winesap type.

Little Red Romantic.—Small to medium, striped red on yellow; firm, mild sub-acid; almost most sweet; late keeper; early, annual bearer.

McIntosh.—Good size, very attractive appearance; general effect, bright deep red; flesh very tender, perfumed, delicious; resembles Fameuse but larger. Nov.-Jan.

Missouri Pippin.—Large, roundish, bright red striped darker; flesh firm, briskly sub-acid, fair; good grower, early, heavy bearer; Nov.-Jan.

Newtown Pippin.—Medium to large, greenish-yellow, often brownish-red cheek; flesh firm, tender, rich, aromatic, sub-acid; Dec.-Feb.

Northern Spy.—Large, roundish conical, pale yellow, nearly concealed with purplish red on sunny side; should be pruned to an open top. Oct.-Dec.

Northwestern Greening.—Medium to large, greenish-yellow often blushed; juicy, mild sub-acid, good; early winter here.

Patten Greening.—Medium to large, pale greenish-yellow, sometimes blushed, occasionally faintly striped; juicy, sub-acid; good; hardy; productive.

Reagan (Ark.)—Large, oblate to conical; rich red to maroon, rarely striped; flesh white, mild sub-acid; late winter; sold as Black Ben Davis by some.

***Rome Beauty.**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, mottled, shaded and striped bright red; juicy, aromatic, mild sub-acid; good; early winter; stands handling well; a good shipper.

Stark.—Large, roundish to conic; dull green and red; rather coarse but tender; mild sub-acid, very productive; reliable cropper. (2 yr. only.)

Stayman Winesap.—Large, greenish-yellow splashed and striped red, often nearly covered; flesh tender, juicy, aromatic, sprightly, pleasant sub-acid; good to very good; late.

Virginia Beauty.—Medium, round conical, greenish-yellow and dull red; juicy, sweet; late.

White Winter Pearmain.—Medium to large, yellowish, brownish-red cheek, mild sub-acid; late.

Winesap.—Roundish, slightly conical, bright deep red on yellow; flesh yellow, very juicy, crisp, sub-acid; rich; very good; Dec.-Mar.

***Winter Banana.**—Large, clear pale, waxy yellow with beautiful contrasting pinkish red blush, attractive, juicy, mild sub-acid, characteristically aromatic; good dessert quality; vigorous, a young and almost annual bearer.

Wolf River.—Very large, round-oblate, yellowish mottled and splashed bright red; sub-acid; early winter here. (1 yr. only.)

Yellow Bellflower.—Large, oblong-ovate, bright pale yellow often blushed; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, acid to mild; Nov.-Dec. (1 yr. only.)

York Imperial.—Large, roundish oblate, often oblique, yellowish shaded red and crimson; juicy, sub-acid becoming mild; good; Dec.

Crab Apples

Florence.—Large, yellowish-white, beautifully striped and overspread bright red, juicy, very sub-acid, good; a young reliable crop, very prolific, early Aug.

Hyslop.—Large, in clusters, rich, purplish red with blue bloom, sub-acid.

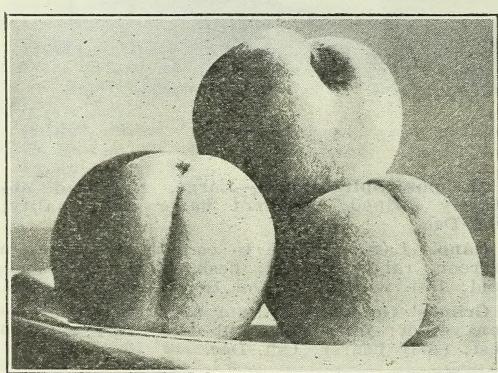
Martha.—Large, soft, creamy yellow, overspread with light Vermillion blush, crisp, juicy, brisk sub-acid, good to very good, an early profuse annual bearer. (1 yr. only.)

Red Siberian.—Small, in clusters, yellow, scarlet cheek; astringent; bears very young; early Aug.

Transcendent.—Medium to large, golden yellow, with rich, crimson cheek; white bloom; juicy, sub-acid; hardy, very productive, Aug.-Sept. (1 yr. only.)

Yellow Siberian.—Small, round; golden yellow; follows Red Siberian; vigorous. (2 yr. only.)

Peach in Assortment



Price of Peach, except as otherwise noted.

XX size, 1 year, 4½ ft., and up, heavy

Extra size, 1 year, 4½ ft., and up

Standard size, 4 to 4½ ft.

Medium size, 3 to 4 ft.

Light size, 1½ to 3 ft.

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Arp Beauty.—A variety of Texas origin, resembling but ripening before Elberta. 5c each extra.

This daintiest of fruits, given proper care, is one of the most profitable. No fruit commands better prices in its season. In the home orchard it is indispensable. A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best but the peach will adapt itself to any soil not wet. A northern slope is preferable to Southern as it retards early blooming. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart, cut back to 20 to 26 inches if a low headed tree is desired. After growth is started, remove all but three or four branches, distributed as equally as possible to secure a well balanced tree. Perhaps the best cultivation is frequent shallow stirring of the soil until July or Aug., followed by a green cover crop turned under in the spring.

We are offering varieties successful over wide range of territory and including the leading market sorts. The ripening periods named are for this vicinity and will vary with the locality. North or South.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
.....	.20	1.50	12.00
.....	.16	1.20	10.00
.....	.14	.90	7.00
.....	.10	.60	5.00

Alexander.—Medium to large, greenish-white nearly covered with red; juicy, sweet; semi-cling; June 20.

Arkansas Mammoth Cling.—Large, white, faint blush; juicy, good; latter Sept.; hardy in bud.

Belle of Georgia.—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper; freestone; ripens with Crawford's Early or before.

Carman.—Large creamy white or pale yellow splashed red; flesh white, tender, melting, rich, sweet; semi-cling; early market, July 10; productive.

Champion.—Large, white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy; delicious flavor; freestone; early Aug.; bears young.

Crawford's Early.—Very large, oblong; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, slightly sub-acid, excellent, freestone; early Aug.; productive.

Crawford's Late.—Very large, yellow, deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.-Sept.; good market variety; vigorous.

Crosby.—Medium size, round, orange-yellow, splashed red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy, rich; latter Aug., prolific; especially hardy.

Elberta.—Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, good; freestone; mid-August; the most extensively planted variety for shipping.

Family Favorite.—Large, white, red blush; flesh white, juicy, good; freestone; early Aug.; prolific; making a good record everywhere.

Greensboro.—Large, colored beautifully with crimson with yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy, excellent; semi-cling; mid-June; earlier than Alexander; a profuse bearer.

Guinn.—Large, becoming very bright red before ripe; a good shipper; largely planted in Southern Texas. 5c each higher than above prices.

Heath Cling.—Very large, oblong-oval, point prominent; creamy-white, faint blush on exposed specimens; flesh white to the stone, rich, juicy, sweet, of finest flavor; latter September.

Hiley—(Early Belle).—Large, white, beautiful red cheek; flesh white, good, prolific; ripens before Belle of Georgia.

Indian Blood Cling.—Dark scarlet with veins; downy; flesh deep red, juicy; good; Sept. 5c each higher than above prices.

Krummel's October.—Large roundish to oblong, prominent point; fine yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy, sweet; freestone; latter Sept. to Oct.

Lemon Cling.—Large, deep yellow, with brownish-red cheek; flesh firm, rich, sub-acid; productive, hardy; ripens with or just after Elberta.

Mayflower.—Red all over; "the earliest of all peaches," about June 10, tested four years by the originator in North Carolina; reported by commercial growers the most profitable extra early peach, especially for express shipments. If ordered without other peach, 5c each higher than prices above.

Mountain Rose.—Large, whitish, almost covered with rosy crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, sweet, excellent; freestone; late July; productive; fine home orchard peach.

Munson Cling.—An Elberta Cling in season of ripening, fully as large or larger; orange yellow, half covered with bright crimson mottling; flesh yellow, firm as Elberta, better quality. 2c each higher than above.

Munson Free.—An Elberta seedling, larger, a week later, better quality; more prolific; flesh yellow. 2c each higher than above.

Old Nixon Cling.—Large, creamy white with a red cheek; flesh white, red at pit, juicy, rich, high flavor; latter Aug.; prolific; one of the best if not the very best clingstone.

Salway.—Large, yellow with brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet; good; freestone; a good shipper and profitable late market peach; last of Sept. to first week in Oct.

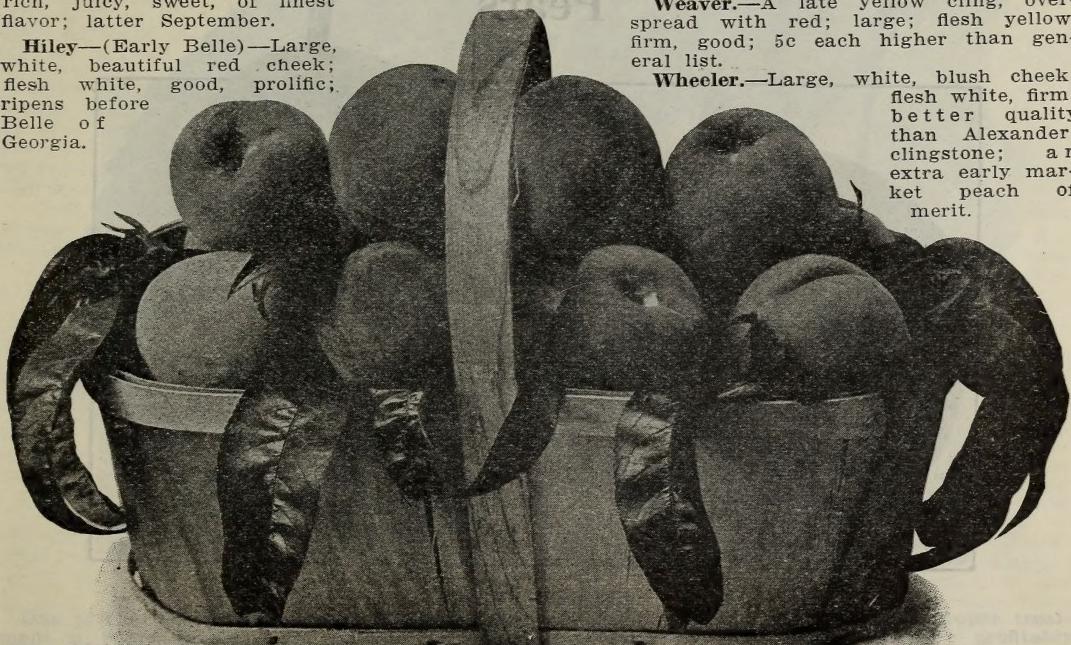
Snow Cling.—A large, late, white cling, excellent for canning, preserving and market.

Stump the World.—Large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, high flavor; freestone; late Aug. to Sept.; productive.

Waddell.—Medium size, fine shape, greenish-white, almost covered with red; flesh white, juicy; prolific; July 10.

Weaver.—A late yellow cling, overspread with red; large; flesh yellow, firm, good; 5c each higher than general list.

Wheeler.—Large, white, blush cheek; flesh white, firm; better quality than Alexander; clingstone; a n extra early market peach of merit.



ELBERTA PEACH.

Plum Trees

Plums will succeed in almost any kind of soil, in this adaptability ranking probably next to apple. It is usually considered that the European class prefer rather heavy clay loam, or at least are not their best on light, sandy soils, while the Japanese type prefer rather lighter soil with a moderate amount of sand. The Wayland group prefer light, warm, sandy loam. The Wild Goose group is most successful on rich, sandy lowland, but have a wide range of adaptability to various soils. In general plant 18 to 20 feet apart. Mixed home orchards may be closer. If a power sprayer is to be used, not less than 20 feet one way. For best results several varieties should be planted, as some are not good self-pollinizers.

Plums require less regular pruning than apples. As a rule all that is necessary is to keep the tree well shaped, and trim back too vigorous growers. The principal insect enemy, curculio, may be kept in check by jarring them off on cloths so they may be destroyed. Spraying with arsenates just before the blossoms open and a week after they fall is beneficial.

In the home orchard there is practically no expense to growing fruit save the first cost of the trees. The poultry yard is one of the best locations, the trees furnishing shade and the poultry can pick up many insects.

Prices of Plum, (Deck's Damson 5c each higher.)	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, 4½ ft., and up, branched	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
Standard size, 1 and 2 year, 4 to 4½ ft., branched .....	.25	2.00	17.00

NOTE: Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Abundance (Botan) (Japan).—Medium to large, bright red over yellow, dots many; sweet, rich, cling, hardy, bears young, early July.

Burbank (Japan).—Large to very large, bright metallic red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary, cling, good to very good, bears profusely, requires thinning; latter July.

Deck's Damson (European).—An improvement on common Damson, a little larger; dark purple; most productive of any Damson we have fruited here; when fully ripe parts readily from pit; Aug.-Sept.

Forest Garden (American).—Large, nearly round, purplish-red over orange, thin blue bloom; cling; sweet, rich, juicy; good to best; Aug.

Gonzales.—Large, shape of Burbank, bright wine red, indistinctly splashed and striped

deep crimson; flesh rather firm, meaty, light red, sweet, pleasant, cling; quality first rate.

Red June (Red Nagate) (Japan).—Medium to large, dark coppery red, bluish bloom; flesh yellow; juicy, early, before Abundance; a free grower; semi-cling.

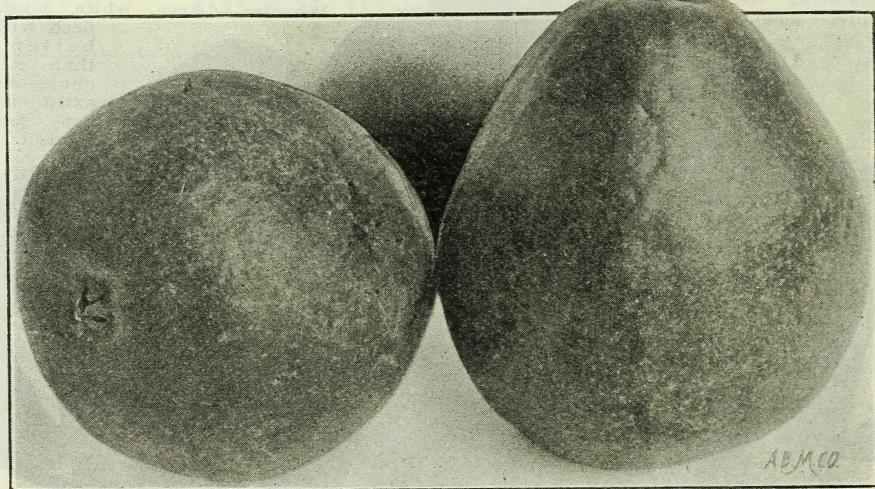
Shipper's Pride (European).—Large, nearly round, dark purple or blue; flesh firm, excellent; early Sept.

Shropshire Damson (European).—Large for a Damson, dark blue; esteemed for preserving; latter Sept.; tree vigorous.

Wickson (Japan).—Large, heart-shaped, dark red with thick, bluish bloom; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet, good; cling.

Wild Goose.—Oval, medium to large, cherry red, many white dots; sweet, good; cling; vigorous, spreading; required cross-pollination.

Pears



SECKEL PEARS.

The home orchard is incomplete without Pears and they are a staple and profitable commercial crop in nearly all parts of the country. While Pears will thrive on a variety of soils, they succeed best in a rather hard, clay soil, which rather retards a too rank growth. Tilling and fertilizing are an advantage, but should not be carried so far as to produce too vigorous a growth, and fertilizers should not be too rich in nitrogen, as rank growth favors attacks of

blight. If at any time this appears, cut back into sound wood and burn the clippings. The pear bears on spurs and these should not be removed in pruning unless the tree is bearing too heavily. The quantity is much improved by proper ripening indoor, the early varieties being gathered about ten days before maturity, autumn varieties two weeks, and winter varieties left on the trees as long as possible before the leaves begin to fall. Place them in a cool place, sorting occasionally.

Price of Pear, (Bartlett 5c each higher)

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, 2-year, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, 4 to 6 feet, branched.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
Standard size, 2-year, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet, branched....	.25	2.00	15.00

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Anjou.—Large, greenish-yellow, russet and red cheek; flesh fine grained, buttery, melting, high, rich, vinous flavor; late Sept.

Bartlett.—First quality; large, waxy yellow, a blush on sunny side; flesh fine grained, rich, rather musky flavor; latter Aug.; productive, bears young. 5c each higher than above.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large, yellow, dotted and shaded red on sunny side; flesh juicy, melting, perfumed; latter July-Aug.; gather early.

Duchess D'Angouleme.—Very large, greenish-yellow with russet patched and dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; Sept.-Oct.; productive.

Flemish Beauty.—Large, pale reddish-brown

on yellow ground, juicy, melting, sweet; Sept.; should be gathered early.

Garber.—Large, round, waxen yellow; fine for canning; noted for its vigor and freedom from blight; Sept.; before Kieffer.

Kieffer.—Large to very large; rich yellow tinted red; flesh juicy, usually slightly coarse, variable in quality; develops good flavor if ripened slowly in the dark; excellent for canning; vigorous, very productive; Sept.-Nov.

Seckel.—Small but of highest flavor; brownish-green becoming yellowish-brown; flesh fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting; early Sept.

Wilder Early.—Medium, greenish-yellow, brownish-red cheek; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy; excellent; July-Aug.

Dwarf Pear

Dwarf Pear trees are propagated by budding on Quince. They are valuable where space is limited and begin bearing younger than the standards, though they are not so long lived. They should be planted 4 to 6 inches deeper than in the nursery and will then finally become half standards. The usual distance is 10 to 12 feet. The following list only contains varieties which succeed as dwarfs.

$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Buffum.—Medium size, yellow reddish-brown cheek; buttery, sweet, very good; sometimes called the Sugar Pear; very productive; Aug.-Sept.; gather early.

Duchess D'Angouleme.—Described above.



Cherry Trees

One of the most popular fruits, its hardiness, good habit and the fact that with proper treatment it bears annually are two of its strongest recommendations. They are very profitably grown for market, coming in just at the close of the strawberry season, well grown trees producing from 2 to 5 crates of 24 quarts, which readily sell at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per crate. And the demand seems to increase faster than the supply. Set 18 feet apart, requires 134, or 20 feet apart requires 108 trees per acre. Cherries will grow on thinner soil than most other fruit trees, though to obtain the finest fruits a deep, mellow soil of good quality is desirable. A dry soil is everywhere conceded. On wet soil the tree is apt to be short lived. Planted in

the dooryard it becomes an ornament both when in bloom and when loaded with its beautiful colored fruit. Cherries are always needed for home use and if there is any surplus they find ready sale.

Our cherry trees are budded on Mahaleb stocks, which do not throw sprouts from the roots. The varieties offered are the most successful over a wide extent of territory. We do not offer sweet cherries as they are successful only in a limited territory. If you have cherry trees that do not bear, perhaps you have sweet varieties and your locality is not favorable for them. Royal Duke is the nearest a sweet cherry that is a success here.

Plant cherry in early fall for best results south of the Missouri river. Severe pruning should not be done either when planting or in subsequent years. Keeping the tree well shaped is about all that is required.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 2 and 3 year, 4 ft. and up, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, and branched....	\$0.40	\$3.30	\$28.00
Extra size, 1 and 2 year, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9/16 inch caliper, branched....	.30	2.50	22.00

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Dyehouse.—Ripens before Early Richmond; productive; a very early, reliable bearer; May.

Early Richmond (May Cherry).—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; melting, very juicy, sprightly, acid; hangs long on the tree; very productive; latter May-June.

English Morello.—Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh dark purplish-crimson, juicy, rich acid; prolific; mid to latter July; tree dwarfish.

Montmorency Large.—Large, bright red, acid; about ten days later than Early Richmond; hardy good bearer; a good market variety.

Montmorency Ordinaire.—Medium large, dark rich red; a fine acid, very good; later than Early Richmond; a good market variety.

Royal Duke.—Very large, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, rich; midseason. (Extra size only); 5c each extra if ordered without other cherry.



grapes are so easily grown, so delicious, and so healthful and refreshing, that at least a few should be found on every home lot. They quickly come into bearing, usually yielding some fruit the second year after planting. Even on the city lot room can be found for a few vines, trained over the sides of buildings, on arbor or pergola, over paths, or on stakes or fences. The grape thrives on a variety of soils; a gravelly soil of average fertility, preferably a southern exposure, is best suited to their needs, steep hillsides may be utilized and become one of the most profitable parts of the farm. Plant eight feet apart each way, cutting back the roots if very long. The usual method of pruning in the home vineyard is to prune back and allow two or three strong shoots to grow the first season to give the desired form. Each winter trim out the surplus and weak canes, shortening any that have become too long. If the growth is vigorous a few young canes may be allowed to bear moderately the second year after planting. When in bloom, or shortly thereafter, pinching off the young shoots just beyond the third leaf beyond the cluster will develop a more perfect bunch. The fruit is borne on wood of the present season arising from the past season's growth, so pruning should be directed to secure a supply of healthy bearing shoots from the older wood, and wood from which the bearing shoots are to spring the next year. This is the end sought in commercial vineyards, though the methods vary, and it is more important to keep the bearing wood near the trunk. In some sections it is the practice to head back each season.

Grapes are popular everywhere. Especially in the central and southern states the market demand is unsupplied. Given proper pruning and attention they bear regularly and abundantly. Commercially no fruit except the strawberry gives quicker returns on the investment.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; 50 of a variety at the 100 rate. In lots of 500 or more, send us a list of your wants for quotations.

Aroma.—A new, very promising Western variety; red; bunches medium, berries very large; ripens with Moore's Early; very aromatic, a basket distinctly scenting a large room; while it has some foxy flavor, the growth is vigorous, foliage healthy, very resistant to rot, and very productive; should be heavily pruned to prevent over production. Well worthy of a trial.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
One year \$0.20 \$1.60 \$14.00

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15).—One of the best red varieties; bunch large, shouldered, moderately compact; fruit large, skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens just after Concord.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
Two year \$0.12 \$0.80

One year10 .60 \$4.50

Campbell's Early.—Black; bunch large, usually shouldered; berries large, nearly round, with purple bloom; flesh rather firm but tender, sweet, juicy; ripens with or before

Moore's Early; Aug. 5-10; prune heavily to prevent over bearing.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.

One year \$0.20 \$1.50 \$12.50

Concord.—Black, deservedly the most popular grape in the market; bunch compact, large; shouldered; berries large, with a rich bloom; skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet; Aug. 15-25; a strong grower, hardy, healthy, productive.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.

Two year \$0.10 \$0.60 \$4.00

One year10 .50 3.00

Delaware.—Red; bunches small, compact; berries small, skin thin but firm, flesh juicy, very sweet; the best flavored native grape; Aug. 10-20, just ahead of Concord; productive; moderate growth, should have strong soil and good culture.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.

Two year \$0.12 \$0.80 \$6.00

Early Ohio.—The earliest good black grape; about ten days before Moore's Early; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, heavy bloom, adheres firmly; vigorous, productive. Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 One year \$0.20 \$1.50 \$12.50
 Two year25 2.00 15.00

Ives.—Black; bunch medium to large, compact; thick, tough skin; berries medium; slightly oblong, sweet; colors first week in Aug., but not fully matured for several weeks; productive; very free from rot; valuable for market; a good grower; hardy.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 Two year \$0.12 \$0.60 \$4.50
 One year10 .50 3.50

Lutie.—Red; medium quality, foxy, but vigorous, productive, and seems to be well regarded South; ripens with Moore's Early.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 One year \$0.12 \$0.90 \$8.00

Moore's Diamond.—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, yellowish-green; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, good; mid-Aug.; a good grower, hardy, productive.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 Two year \$0.12 \$0.80 \$5.00
 One year10 .60 4.50

Moore's Early.—Bunch medium; berries large, black with heavy bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet; about 10-14 days before Concord; its season, size and hardiness makes it desirable both for home use and market.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 One year \$0.12 \$0.60 \$5.00

Niagara.—Bunch large, long, sometimes shouldered; berries large, greenish-white to pale yellow; skin thin, tough; ripens with Concord or a little later; good for table or market; vigorous, very productive; the White Concord.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 Two year \$0.12 \$0.80 \$5.00
 One year10 .60 4.50

Norton's Virginia.—Bunch long, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries medium or below, round; skin thin, dark purple, pulpy, vicious, rather pleasant, rich; mid to late Sept.; grown mainly for wine but a fair table grape ripening after other varieties are gone; very suitable for arbors, retaining foliage late.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 Two year \$0.15 \$1.00 \$7.50

Worden.—Black; bunches large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin, quality good; earlier and better than Concord; Aug. 10-20; vine a good grower, hardy, productive.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 One year \$0.10 \$0.60 \$4.50

Wyoming.—A very early red grape; larger than Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; vine healthy, hardy, a good grower, productive.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 One year \$0.10 \$0.60 \$5.00

Grape Assorted, Our Selection.—Where the selection is left to us we will furnish an assortment of good standard varieties at 15c for 2, 50c per 10; 100 rate on application.

Gooseberries

This is another fruit for which there is always a good demand. They require the same cultivation and planting as currants, except that plants may be set in the open field or garden, though a north slope is preferable. They bear most freely on 2 and 3 year wood, so pruning should maintain a continuous supply of vigorous wood. Much of the disappointment in growing gooseberries has been due to using English varieties, which in America are especially subject to mildew. We offer only American varieties.

Houghton.—Glossy, pale dull reddish-brown; flesh tender, juicy, pleasant; berry rather small, but a profuse bearer, very free from mildew, of easy cultivation. The best for most sections.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 One year \$0.10 \$0.80 \$6.00

Pearl.—Of Canadian origin; light yellowish green resembling Downing but larger; quality good; vigorous, healthy bush.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 One year \$0.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

Currants

This fruit comes in partly with the Raspberry and follows for several weeks. None of the small fruits remain longer on the bush without injury. Give them a Northern exposure or partial shade such as a North side of a fence or building. In the home garden they may be grown in almost any soil. For commercial purposes select preferably a strong, moist loam with considerable admixture of clay. Even a stiff clay will do if well drained. Set 4 feet apart each way; cultivate well, but shallow; mulch heavily; manure freely. Prune all wood over three years old away allowing remaining shoots room to grow and maintain a supply of new growth, one and two year wood.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.
 Price of each variety except Perfection;
 1 year \$0.10 \$0.50 \$4.00

Fay's Prolific.—Bunch long, well filled; berries large, dark red, mild, good; midseason; bush vigorous; largely grown for market.

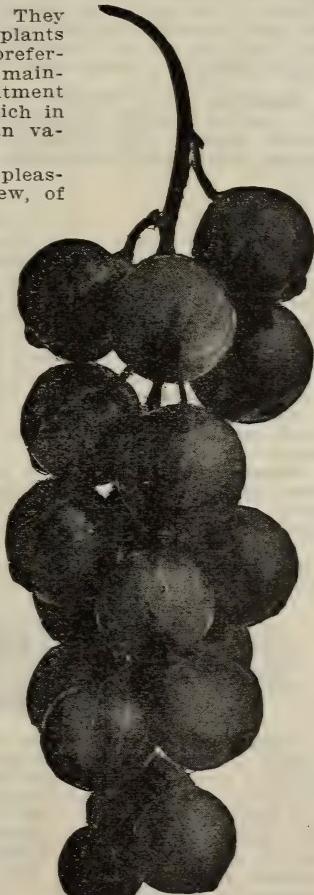
Perfection.—A beautiful bright red, berries large, holding their size well to the end of the cluster, very productive; midseason; rich, mild subacid, plenty of pulp with few seeds.

Each. Per 10.
 One year \$0.20 \$1.70

Red Dutch.—Bush generally dwarf; a prolific bearer, midseason; an old favorite.

Victoria.—Clusters medium, berry large, bright red, mild acid; good; midseason to late; a strong, upright grower; productive.

White Dutch.—Full medium size, bunches rather long; yellowish white; of best quality.



PERFECTION.

Blackberries

Blackberries thrive in almost all soils but produce best in a strong deep loam that will retain moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart. Clip off the points of growing canes at 2 to 3 feet; this will cause the plants to sustain the fruit more readily, increase the yield, and render picking easier. In the plain regions where moisture is deficient sometimes the practice is to let one straight cane develop and cut back in the spring to 2½ to 3½ feet. Cultivate frequently and shallow. Remove old canes after fruiting as a cane fruits but once. Mulch is an advantage both for blackberries and dewberries.

Fifty of a variety at 100 rate; 500 of a variety at 1000 rates; not less than 10 of a variety sold.



Ancient Briton.—Large, without core, sweet, very good; ripens with or after Snyder; a

sturdy grower, hardy, one of the most productive. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1000.

Blowers.—Very large, of excellent quality; very vigorous, hardy and productive. 50c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Early Harvest.—Valuable for its extreme earliness and productiveness; a strong, healthy grower; fruit glossy black; a good shipping variety. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

Lovetts.—Large, with very little core; sweet; one of the best market varieties. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1000.

Snyder.—Medium size, juicy, sweet; while not highest quality, valuable for extreme hardiness and productiveness; a standard market variety. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a trailing variety of Blackberry and requires about the same conditions but can be planted closer, say 4 or 5 ft. by 2 ft. In some sections the fruiting canes are tied to stakes or wires in the spring to render picking easier, the young growth being allowed to trail on the ground. In this section training is not usually practiced commercially, and after the fruiting the patch is mowed and as soon as dry enough is burned off from the windward side when there is a brisk wind to make the fire run rapidly.

Lucretia.—The variety most largely grown for market; ripens at the close of the strawberry season, before Early Harvest; berries large, often 1½ inches long, sweet and lusci-

ous throughout; unexcelled in quality by any of the blackberries; field plants 25c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000. Not less than 10 sold.

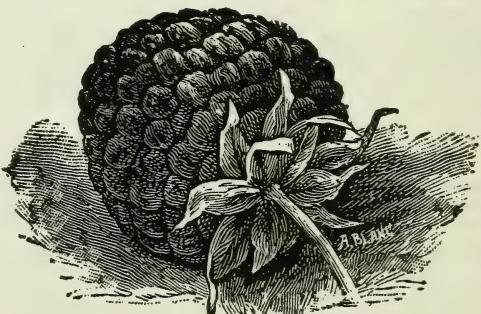
Raspberries

Plant 3 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loams for the red varieties, the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting; pinch off the canes when 2½ to 3 feet high. Cut out all old canes when bearing season is over, as a cane bears but once. A mulch should be applied the first fall.

Fifty of a variety at 100 rate; 500 of a variety at 1000 rate; not less than 10 of a variety sold.

Cumberland.—Black cap; very large, firm, of best quality; midseason; unexcelled in hardiness and productiveness. 30c per 10, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

Miller.—Large, firm, rich flavor; early, prolific, succeeds best of any red variety we have tried. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.



Garden Esculent Roots

Asparagus

The garden is incomplete without this wholesome vegetable, the earliest excepting Rhubarb. Trench 18 inches deep, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with 2 or 3 inches of well-rotted manure. Set 4 to 6 inches deep, 10 inches apart. If planted in the spring cover at first about 3 inches, filling in as the plants grow. Cultivate well first season, subsequently in spring, again in July and August. Salt spread broadcast in early spring, about 5 pounds to the square rod, is a good fertilizer.

A good top dressing of stable manure should be applied in October or November. Do not cut the sprouts the first season. A bed once started is good for a score of years, a profitable annual crop. Not less than 10 of a variety sold. 50 of a variety at 100 rate, 500 of a variety at 1,000 rate. Our asparagus are fine, strong and thrifty.

Conover's Colossal.—The old standard market variety; very large, rapid growth, productive.

2 year..20c per 10, 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000

1 year..20c per 10, 40c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000

Bonvalett's Giant.—Grown largely for the Chicago market; shoots purplish, but can be grown white by planting deeper.

2 year. 25c per 10, 60c per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000

Early Giant Argenteuil.—A variety of French origin, noted for its earliness, productiveness, and immense stalks; good flavor.

2 year. 30c per 10, 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000

Palmetto.—A variety of Southern origin; large, productive, of excellent quality; popular.

1 year. 20c per 10, 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000

2 year. 25c per 10, 60c per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000

Rhubarb (Pieplant)

Very easy to grow, and once set it lasts for years. Requires a deep soil and annual top dressing with manure as early as can be done. Prepare the ground the same as for asparagus, but plant 2 to 2½ feet apart in the row. The stalks can be cut when 6 inches long and until

full growth, often continuing as late as July. Do not cut any of the stalks the first year.

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Early, just before asparagus, and continues long in use; largest stalks, productive, tender, delicately flavored; the best variety for general use. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Horseradish

Horseradish, Bohemian.—A new, quick growing variety, producing very large roots; productive. Is so easily grown that it should find a place in every garden; a rich moist soil is preferable. Sets, 30c per 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Sage

Sage, Holt's Mammoth.—Of strong growth, very large, of unusual substance, strong flavor, superior quality. Genuine country sausage needs genuine country sage. Plant some in your garden. Strong plants, 10c each, 50c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts

Chestnut, American Sweet.—The well known native species; nuts of best quality; a handsome shade tree.

Each Per 10

5 to 6 feet.....\$0.60 \$5.00

4 to 5 feet.....50 4.00

3 to 4 feet.....35 3.00

2 to 3 feet.....30 2.00

Hickory, Shellbark.

Each Per 10

2 to 3 feet.....\$0.30 \$2.50

Pawpaw.—Fruit peculiar looking, cylindrical, 3 to 5 inches long, flesh deep creamy yellow, soft, very sweet. Several trees should be planted together.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.

5 to 6 feet.....\$0.30 \$2.50

4 to 5 feet.....25 2.00 15.00

3 to 4 feet.....20 1.60 12.50

Persimmon.—Sweet, melting and delicious when ripe. The fruit is now frequently seen on city markets. Several trees should be planted together. Seedlings of Early Golden.

Each. Per 10. Per 100.

Seedlings\$0.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

Sarvis (Dwarf June Berry).—Fruit blue-black, sweet juicy, as large or larger than good sized currants, produced in profusion.

Each Per 10

Stool plants, 2 to 3 ft.....\$0.15 \$0.80

Stool plants, 1 to 2 ft.....10 .60

Walnut, Black.—The common variety producing the beautiful furniture wood; nut large, fine flavored, rich; hardy.

Each Per 10

3 to 4 feet\$0.15 \$0.60

Seedlings for Forest Planting

500 of a variety and size at 1,000 rates; not less than 100 of a size and variety sold.

Catalpa Speciosa.— Per 100 Per 1,000

2 to 3 feet\$1.25 \$8.50

18 to 24 inches1.00 7.00

12 to 18 inches75 5.00

Maple, Soft or White.— Per 100 Per 1,000

2 to 3 feet\$1.00 \$7.00

18 to 24 inches75 5.00

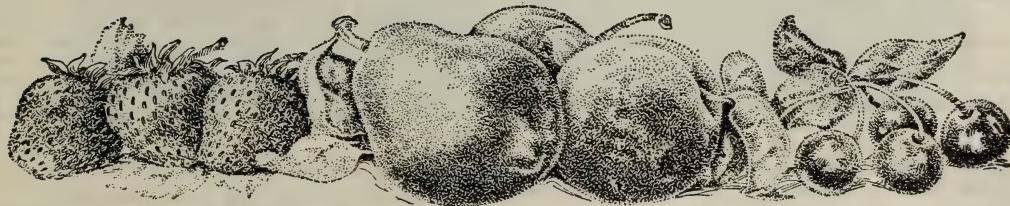
12 to 18 inches60 4.00

6 to 12 inches50 3.00

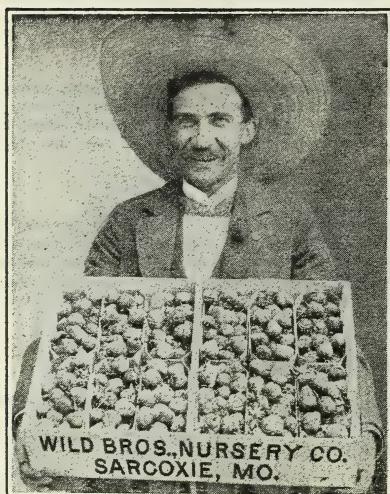
Black Walnut.—

2 to 3 feet\$2.00

1 to 2 feet1.80



Strawberries



No other fruit gives such quick returns on the investment as strawberries. Commercially, they are one of the most profitable crops. For home use it is just as easy to grow your strawberries as your vegetables and always have the supply ripe and perfectly fresh.

In the Central and Southern States there is a growing demand for strawberries for fall planting, the planter then having more time than in the spring when other crops must be prepared for. A number of trials in those states have demonstrated that fall set plants, properly cared for, withstand drought the succeeding summer better than plants set the same spring. A point that must not be overlooked is that proper care is given the soil before planting and in mulching. Never use ground that has not been well plowed and pulverized, firmly rolled or packed. Avoid using ground that is apt to be cold and wet during winter and do not set a bed especially in the fall where there is likely to be an unusual amount of weeds. Set the plants just deep enough so that no part of the roots are exposed, yet not deep enough to cover the crown, seeing that the earth is well firmed about the roots. If planting with a dibble the roots should be trimmed to three or four inches. As soon as planted, unless the soil is very moist, if possible give the plants a sprinkling. It must be done in late afternoon or evening if the sun is hot. If the ground is dry it is well to apply the mulch at once. It may be of rotted leaves or straw, preferably broken straw, without cheat seed in it. Very well rotted strawy manure is excellent.

There are several systems of growing. In this section the matted row is usual, allowing the plants to make runners until the desired fullness of row is obtained. Plant in rows 4 ft. apart and 4, 2 or 3 ft. apart in the row, perhaps two feet will give best results in most cases. For garden culture the rows may be 2 feet apart. Where hill cultural is practiced the plants are usually set about 18 inches apart in rows 30 to 36 inches apart and all runners removed as formed.

The same cultural directions will apply for spring planting except that the mulch is not applied until fall. They seldom require sprinkling when planting and owing to the cultivation soon after planting it is not so essential that the ground be free of weeds. Give frequent and clean cultivation. When planting imperfect flowered varieties, every third or fourth row must be some perfect flowered variety.

The prices quoted below are for fall delivery **after Oct. 20th**. For spring planting send for a new list and order early by all means; as early as possible if to be shipped by freight. Small lots and late shipments must be by express. We do not recommend freight shipments of strawberries and do not forward in that manner unless especially instructed to do so. Small lots with trees seem to carry better than if shipment consists entirely of plants.

As soon as received unpack and stand the bunches on the floor of a cool moist cellar with damp but not wet paper or moss between the bunches but not level with the crowns. Heeling in on the north side of a building in moist soil is really preferable. A sloping trench should be dug, the bunches broken and the plants spread out with the roots on moist soil, crowns above the surface, roots covered with a layer of soil then another layer of plants and so on. In case of rain they should be covered with boards or other material to keep the crowns dry. The crowns should not be sprinkled before planting as it is likely to cause them to rot. 4 feet by 2 feet requires 5440 plants per acre; 4 feet by 3 feet, 3630 plants.

The Sarcoxie soil and climate is particularly adapted to growing strawberries. Our plants are from new plant beds and handled in the best possible manner. They are carefully cleaned, the roots straightened, neatly tied in bunches, labeled and packed with moss.

Plants by Mail. The weight of plants varies with the season and varieties so it is impossible to fix upon an amount that will always be exact. If wanted by mail add 10c per doz., 25c per 100 for postage, etc.

Not less than 50 of a variety at the 100 rate, nor less than 500 of a variety at the 1000 rate.

Abington (perfect flowered.)—Large, light scarlet, early midseason, productive. 25c doz., 80c per 100.

Aroma (perfect flowered.)—Very large, glossy red; productive, mid-season to late; a favorite shipper. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Bubach (imperfect flowered.)—Very large, bright red, waxy, conical; mid-season. 25c doz., 60c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Clyde (perfect flowered.)—Large, prolific, medium early. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Columbia (imperfect flowered.)—Originated by our Mr. Henry N. Wild, crossing Warfield with Gandy; in season between Aroma and Gandy. A gem for the strawberry grower. We copy the following description from a printed report of the test at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station: "Imperfect (flowered), plants very numerous, strongly vigorous, healthy, very productive. Leaves unusually large, dark green; leaf stems long, very thick. Fruit stems long, thickish, often single, rather erect. Blooms and ripens late,

picks easily. Calyx above medium to large, often leafy, usually slightly sunken. Seeds numerous, raised. Fruit large, often very large, wedge to roundish conic, attractive, glossy, light scarlet. Flesh well colored, firm, agreeably acid, pleasant flavor, good to very good in quality. Retains size well as the season advances. Desirable in size, color, and shape. Flesh characters good. One of the most promising varieties."

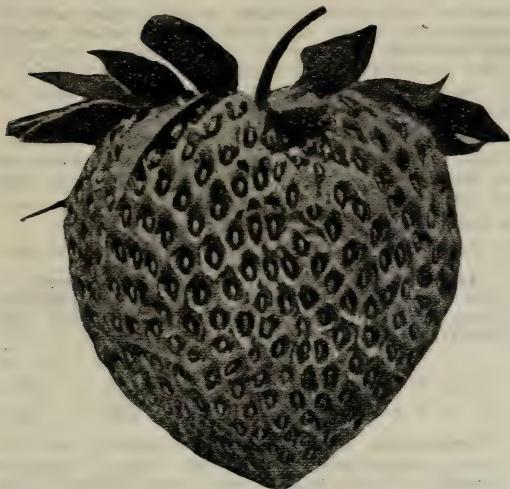
It has been fruiting with us nine years.

25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

Crescent (imperfect flowered.)—Very productive, medium size and season; makes a thick row. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Evening Star (perfect flowered.)—Claimed to be as large or larger than Aroma, firmer and of better flavor. We have not yet fruited the variety. 35c doz., 80c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

Early Ozark (perfect flowered.)—An improved Excelsior, large, productive; berries almost round, bright red. 30c doz., 80c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.



COLUMBIA.

Florella.—Large to very large, crimson all over, good flavor; early, prolific. 25c doz., 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

Haverland (imperfect flowered).—Large, long, bright to light crimson; productive, mid-season to late. 20c dozen, 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Klondike (perfect flowered).—Medium early, dark red, good size well retained during the season. 20c dozen, 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Michel (perfect flowered).—Noted for earliness and prolific plant making; good pollenizer. 20c dozen, 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Ridgeway (perfect flowered).—Large, deep red, smooth surface, almost round, medium to late. 25c dozen, 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

Senator Dunlap (perfect flowered).—Medium to large, Warfield season, darker; good shipper. 20c per dozen, 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Warfield (imperfect flowered).—Medium to large, dark red; a leading market and best canning variety. 20c dozen, 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Hardy Evergreens

Evergreens produce an effect obtainable in no other way, and are now appreciated everywhere as indispensable for variety and effect. Besides their recognized value as specimen trees on the lawn, for screens, hedges, and shelter from winter's winds, the taller growing varieties form ideal backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of spring, the berries of autumn, the bright twigs of winter, or the light green, silver or golden growths of the smaller evergreens. Beautiful effects are obtained by planting in masses varieties that contrast finely in color, form and foliage, such as the Pines, Spruce, Arborvitae, Junipers, and Biotas, the lower growing ones toward the front.



When transplanting, care must be taken that the roots are not exposed to the air longer than necessary, for their sap being resinous, if allowed to harden will not revive. Make sure that the earth is well firmed about the roots, no openings or air spaces being left, and keep the top soil slightly stirred about the tree for the first two years.

Our evergreens have been several times transplanted to secure an abundance of fibrous roots. We take great pains in handling them. When dug the roots are protected from exposure as much as possible and they are taken to our specially constructed brick building and packed under cover in a moist atmosphere.

Time of transplanting depends upon your location. It has been usual to transplant evergreens in the spring from the middle of March to the middle of May, when the ground is moist and the trees are making a strong growth. This season will no doubt be successful in all localities.

The marked success that has been obtained through fall planting in various sections, particularly the Eastern states, has created a strong demand for evergreens for fall or "August" planting, including September. This is due to the fact that evergreens are making a strong root growth at this

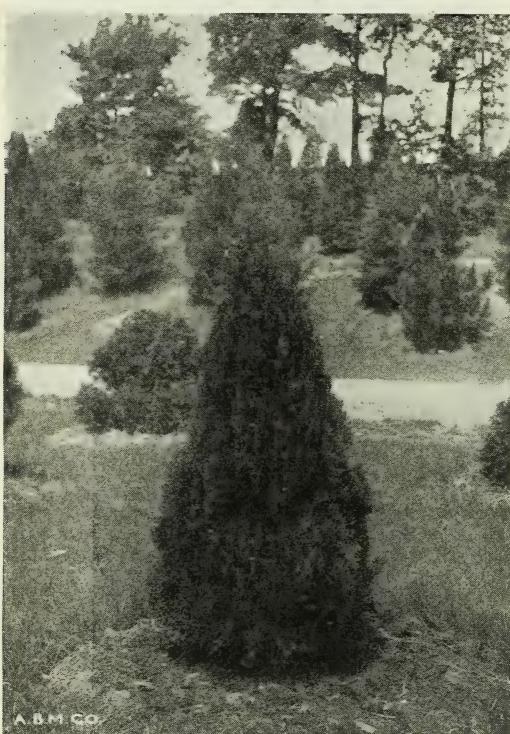
time and if they can be transplanted in such manner as not to check this growth, they will become established before severe weather and be prepared to make the most of the warm spring months when evergreens make their strong foliage growth. To secure these results with fall planting it is necessary that they be transported and planted in a comparatively short time; if possible just after a heavy rain or when the air is not hot and dry. We fear that in hot, dry sections results in the fall will be disappointing unless an abundance of water is available.

At these prices the roots will be carefully packed in damp moss and hay. Especially for fall planting we recommend that they be dug with a ball of earth sewed in burlap, for which add the following to prices quoted, to cover the cost of such: 1½ to 2 ft. or under, 10c each, \$1.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 15c each, \$1.20 per 10; 3 to 4 ft. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; and specify "balled and burlaped" on your order.

Five of a variety will be furnished at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 of a variety at 100 rate.

Arborvitae, American.—Of upright growth, especially beautiful when young. Foliage bright green assuming bronze tints in winter. Very desirable.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet	\$0.60	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.45	3.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	2.50
		20.00



Arborvitae, Chinese Golden Dwarf (*Biota aurea nana*).—The most popular of the Biotas. In winter the foliage is a beautiful bright green, in summer intense gold suffused with green. Of very dwarf, compact habit, the hardest of its class, and unexcelled for garden or cemetery use; very effective for window boxes and tubs.

Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$1.20
18 to 24 inch .....	.75
12 to 18 inch .....	.60
	4.00

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden (*Biota aurea conspicua*).—A most beautiful tree; foliage intense gold suffused with green; of compact, erect, symmetrical habit; very desirable.

Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet	1.75
2 to 3 feet	1.25
18 to 24 inch .....	.75
12 to 18 inch .....	.60
	5.00

Arborvitae, Douglas; Golden American.—A tree of upright growth, especially beautiful when young; foliage bright green with very beautiful golden tipped branches.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet	\$0.55	\$4.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.45	3.50
		30.00

Arborvitae, Pyramidal.—A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree, with short branches densely covered with bright green foliage; very formal and attractive; in form an almost perfect column.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet	\$0.80	\$7.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00
1 to 2 feet .....	.40	3.00
		25.00

Arborvitae, Siberian.—A small tree with very dense, dark green foliage, bluish-green below. Branches short and rigid. Extremely hardy and admirably adapted for hedges, bearing close shearing well.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	\$0.75	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00
18 to 24 inch .....	.40	3.50
12 to 18 inch .....	.35	3.00
Thrifty young plants for hedges, .60		5.00

Arborvitae, Woodward Globe.—A low, compact form with deep green foliage, assuming bronze tint in winter. A symmetrical globe in outline and of very striking appearance, both as individual specimens on lawns or in window boxes.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
24 to 30 inch	\$0.80	\$6.00
20 to 24 inch .....	.60	5.00
16 to 20 inch .....	.40	3.50
12 to 16 inch .....	.35	3.00
		20.00

Cedar, Red.—Dense green or bronze green foliage; hardy, flourishing in almost any soil or climate. The well-known cedar found throughout the Central, Western and Southern States.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.70	\$5.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.60	5.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00
		35.00

Cypress, Blue Lawson.—A tall graceful tree with fern-like foliage of a most pronounced metallic blue tint. Drooping in form; very beautiful and desirable.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00
		35.00

Juniper, Irish.—A densely erect and slender columnar form with numerous upright branches closely surrounding the body; finely cut, glaucous green foliage. Quick growing. Formal and striking in outline and very effective in landscape or Italian gardening.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$70.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00	30.00
18 to 24 inches ....	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 inches ....	.30	2.00	15.00

Juniper, Prostrate.—An old variety, rarely seen. Branches long and trailing, foliage dark green and finely cut; attractive.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet spread	\$0.75	\$6.00
24 to 36 inch spread .....	.40	3.50
18 to 24 inch spread .....	.30	2.50

Pine, Austrian.—A robust, hardy, spreading tree adapted to various uses. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, very dark green, in pairs. Rapid in growth when established.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$0.75	\$6.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.40	3.00

Pine, Bull (P. ponderosa).—Perhaps the largest pine; branches stout, spreading, forming a conical, narrow crown; leaves in threes, 6 to 10 in. long, dark green. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

Pine, Japanese Red (P. densiflora).—A rapid growing ornamental tree, often very picturesque when older with its spreading, irregular head; leaves in pairs, bright bluish-green, 2 1/4 to 5 inches long.

Each Per 10

3 to 4 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
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Pine, Red or Norway.—A tall tree with stout horizontal branches. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, flexible in pairs, dark green and lustrous. Very valuable, especially in landscape work.

Each Per 10

4 to 6 feet	\$0.75	\$6.50
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Pine, Scotch.—A tall tree with horizontal or sometimes drooping branches and dense rigid foliage of bluish-green; in pairs, 1 1/2 to 3 in. long. Broadly pyramidal, with rounded top with age.

Each Per 100

4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.40	3.00	25.00

Retinospora pisifera (Sawara Cypress).—A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness and vigorous growth, forming a large tree of loose, open habit but may be kept dense by shearing; foliage feathery, bright green; branches somewhat pendulous; one of the best Retinosporas for the Central States.

Each Per 10

12 to 18 inch	\$0.45	\$3.50
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Retinospora plumosa (Plume-like Japan Cypress).—A rapid growing variety with fine, feather or plume-like foliage of a beautiful,



IRISH JUNIPER

soft green; may be rendered very dense by pruning; one of the most popular.

Each Per 10

12 to 18 inch	\$0.45	\$3.50
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Retinospora plumosa aurea (Golden Japan Cypress).—A variety of the above, especially attractive in early summer when the young growth has the brightest golden hue.

Each Per 10

2 to 3 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
18 to 24 inch .....	.75	6.00
12 to 18 inch .....	.50	4.00

Spruce, Black Hills.—Similar to Norway, withstanding cold and drought much better.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 inch	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
12 to 18 inch ....	.25	2.00	17.50

Spruce, Colorado Blue.—Very richly colored foliage of a silvery blue sheen. Its form and striking appearance make it unquestionably the finest lawn tree extant. Very hardy.

Each

2 to 3 feet .....	.....	\$2.50
18 to 24 inch .....	.....	2.00
12 to 18 inch .....	.....	1.50

Spruce, Colorado.—Green type.

Each Per 10

2 to 3 feet	\$0.75	\$6.50
18 to 24 inch .....	.60	5.00

Spruce, Norway.—The most widely planted spruce. Tall and picturesque with spreading, usually pendulous branches. Extensively used for ornament, screens and windbreaks.

Each Per 10 Per 100

3 to 4 feet	\$0.65	\$5.00	\$45.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.45	3.50	30.00
18 to 24 inch ....	.35	2.80	25.00

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

These beautiful trees and plants are quite as necessary to finish planting effect as many classes more extensively planted. No garden or landscape is complete without them and many such would be greatly enhanced by their more extensive use, more noticeably in winter. A northern exposure should be selected as a planting site to prevent or moderate the direct rays of the sun. If such a situation is not at hand, partial shade is satisfactory and under either of these conditions greener foliage with more luster is produced. A cool, moist soil, though well drained, is best, and a slight covering of forest leaves will keep the roots nearer the proper temperature.

Box Tree (Buxus arborescens).—A small tree or shrub with glossy green foliage thickly covering the many short branches, and possessing a peculiar fragrance. Always seen in English gardening.

Each Per 10 Per 100

12 to 18 inch	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
8 to 12 inch ....	.12	.80	6.00

Box, Willow Leaved (Buxus salicifolia).—This beautiful form of Boxwood has oval dark green leaves and possesses a clearer, darker luster than any of the nine varieties in our collection, also withstanding sunlight best. Upright in growth.

Each Per 10 Per 100

8 to 10 inch	\$0.12	\$0.90	\$7.00
4 to 6 inch ....	.10	.80	6.00

Box, Long Leaved (*Buxus longifolia*).—Spreading in growth with unusually long leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 inch	\$.12	\$.70	\$5.00
6 to 8 inch	.10	.60	4.50

Magnolia Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia or Bull Bay).—A stately tree of the South with large evergreen leaves, thick and glossy. Large waxy white fragrant flowers. Tender north.

	Each	12 to 18 inch	\$.75
18 to 24 inch			1.00

Holly, American.—A very handsome evergreen tree, familiarly known as Christmas Holly. Among its spiny green leaves are borne clusters of bright red berries. (Should be planted in groups to produce berries.) Very desirable. Most of the leaves should be re-

moved from the evergreen Hollies and Magnolias when transplanting.

Each	\$1.25
4 to 5 ft.	
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60
1 to 2 ft.	.30

Holly, English.—A small shrub with darker green but smaller leaves than the American species. Must have partial shade and winter protection.

8 to 10 inch	50 cents each
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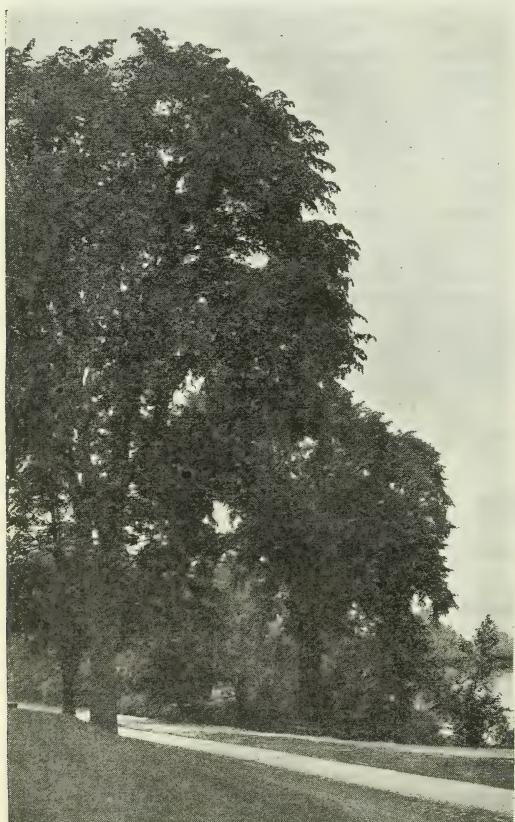
Washington Plume (*Yucca filamentosa*).—A stately plant, forming an immense tuft or cluster of long narrow or blade-like needle-tipped leaves, from which rises a majestic flower stem 4 to 6 feet high crowned with a profusion of large, bell-shaped flowers. Bold and imposing in appearance. Strong plants, 15c each, 80c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

No landscape or lawn is complete without this group of trees, the foundation of all other plantings. The wide range in outline, habit, color tones or foliage and flowering qualities make them among the most valuable ornamentals. Nothing can be planted which will grow so well with so little care and attention as trees. The first cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring, in addition to the added value of the property.

Transplanting Hints.—To do their best trees should have reasonably fertile soil. Such as would grow good crops is sufficient. Where they are to be set along graded streets from which the top soil has been removed or for any reason the soil is poor, a large hole should be dug and filled with rich earth such as a garden soil. If there is a dense hard pan it is often an advantage to loosen it up with a small charge of some slow acting high explosive, thus providing drainage and opportunity for the roots to go deeper. The trunks of large trees should be partially protected from the sun the first summer. Trim any broken roots with a sharp knife; see that the soil is well firmed. Prune, usually about one-third. Ordinarily the leader or central shoot should not be cut back severely, and it is often unnecessary at all unless to make the head more dense.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; 50 of a variety at 100 rate. Packed free in accordance with terms, quite an item on large ornamental trees. Large trees above eight feet will be properly pruned back unless otherwise ordered. Cal. designates caliper or diameter at the ground. Larger sizes than priced herein will be quoted by mail.



AMERICAN ELM

American Beech.—A large, stately tree with smooth, gray bark; broad, compact head; especially beautiful in spring with its young, delicate green foliage and graceful, drooping staminate flowers.

Each	\$0.50
3 to 4 ft.	
2 to 3 ft.	.35
2 inch caliper	2.50

Birch, European White.—A beautiful tree; silvery white bark; graceful slender branches; quite erect when young, with a few years' growth assuming an elegant drooping habit.

Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft	\$.75
6 to 8 ft.	50

Chestnut, American Sweet.—The well-known native species; nuts of best quality; a handsome shade tree.

Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$.50
5 to 6 ft.	1.00

Chinquapin.—A small tree, attractive with its creamy, fragrant flowers in spring and again in fall with abundant light green burs among the dark foliage; useful on dry, rocky soil.

2½ in. cal.	\$3.00 each
1½ in. cal.	2.00 each
1 in. cal.	1.50 each

Larger sizes priced on application.

Crab, Bechtel's Double Flowering.—A large shrub or small tree, forming a broad head; in spring a mass of deliciously perfumed, large, very double flowers, delicate pink, resembling small Hermosa roses; worthy of a place in any garden.

Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$.60
3 to 4 ft.	.50
2 to 3 ft.	.40

China Bladder Nut; Varnish Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*).—A picturesque, irregular small tree, with compound lustrous green leaves changing in autumn to crimson, yellow and bronze. Flowers yellow in upright terminal



SUGAR MAPLE

panicles in summer followed in autumn by triangular inflated seed pods. Most useful in combination with early flowering shrubs.

	Each	Per 10
7 to 10 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00
5 to 7 ft.	.35	2.50
4 to 5 feet	.30	2.00

Dogwood, White Flowering (Cornus Floridus).—A large shrub or small tree growing to a height of 10 to 15 (rarely 30) feet. In early spring before the leaves appear the entire tree is white with its showy flowers 3 inches in diameter and curiously blotched with pink. The flowers are followed by scarlet berries. Foliage deep red in autumn. Of fine form and very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.75

Elm, American White.—A large and stately tree with long, graceful, drooping branches. Leaves oblong, dark green, turning pale yellow in autumn. The well known elm of our American forests, one of the best trees for street, lawn, park and landscape planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$20.00
5 to 6 ft.	.30	2.50	15.00
4 to 5 ft.	.25	2.00	12.00

Hackberry (Nettle tree).—Leaves medium sized, shiny bright green; crown broad and graceful; thrives in almost any soil even in dry situations; transplants easily; growth vigorous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	
4 to 6 ft.	.30	2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00

Kentucky Coffee Tree.—A large tree with rough barked, stout twigless branches, forming a narrow round head; broad fronds of bluish-green leaves; its seeds were used for coffee before and during the Revolutionary War.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00
8 to 10 ft.	.75	5.00
6 to 8 ft.	.60	4.00
5 to 6 ft.	.50	3.50

Linden, American, or Basswood.—A broad, round topped tree, grand for street or lawn. Very fragrant when in bloom.

	Each	Per 10
2 in cal.	\$1.75	\$15.00
1½ in. cal.	1.20	10.00
1 in. cal.	.75	6.00
4 to 6 ft.	.40	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50

Linden, European or Lime Tree.—A large tree with spreading branches and a symmetrical round topped crown; heart shaped, bright green leaves fading to yellow in autumn. Fragrant creamy white flowers. Valuable for street and lawn.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50
2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00

Magnolia Acuminata; Cucumber Tree.—A tall upright tree with leaves ten to eighteen inches long. Flowers yellow, tulip shaped; fruits resembling a cucumber, pink.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	2.50

Magnolia Tripetala; Umbrella Magnolia.—This variety, wherever planted, produces a very tropical effect and makes a fine showing on the lawn or large grounds. Branches irregular, leaves 16 to 24 inches long, disposed in whorls about branches; large creamy white, very fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2½ in. cal.	\$2.00	\$18.00
1¾ to 2 in. cal.	1.50	12.50
1½ to 1¾ in. cal.	1.20	10.00
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	1.00	8.50
6 to 8 feet	.75	6.00
4 to 6 feet	.50	4.00

Maidenhair Tree (Salisburia adiantifolia).—A fine, columnar growing tree attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet; bright, glossy green foliage, resembling Maidenhair fern in form but larger; fruit plum-like, enclosing a sweet-kerneled nut; very free from insect injury; of special value for isolated specimens to secure picturesque effects.

2 in. cal., \$2.00 each; 1½ in. cal., \$1.50 each.

Maple, Sugar or Rock.—A very stately tree, thriving on almost any soil. Its dense symmetrical crown and beautiful foliage at once pronounce it the best of its class for lawn, street or avenue planting. Deeply rooted, allowing grass to grow freely about the trunk. Leaves three to five lobed, dark green above, pale beneath, in autumn assuming most beautiful shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet.

	Each	Per 10
2 in caliper up	\$2.50	\$20.00
1¾ in. caliper	2.00	18.00
1½ in. caliper	1.50	12.50
1¼ in. caliper	1.25	10.00
1 in. caliper	.75	6.50
6 to 8 ft.	.50	3.50
5 to 6 ft.	.45	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	.35	2.50

Larger sizes priced upon application.

Maple, Norway.—A large, handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact round head. Foliage deep green and shining.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.	.40	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00

Maple, Scarlet.—A native species with fine rounded head; producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear; attractive at every season from its excellent habit, early flowers, bright red seed, and brilliant scarlet, autumnal foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$25.00
4 to 5 ft.	.35	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	1.80	15.00

Maple, Soft, White or Silver.—Of much more rapid growth than most trees, and very effective when immediate shade is desired. Well known and widely planted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
7 to 8 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
6 to 7 ft.	.30	2.50	15.00
5 to 6 ft.	.25	2.00	12.00

Maple, Wier's Cut-Leaved.—Of rapid growth with slender, drooping branches; foliage silver beneath, deeply cut and dissected especially on young growth. Very attractive.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 7 ft.	\$.045	\$4.00
5 to 6 ft.	.35	2.50

Oak, Chestnut.—A tall tree with broad open crown; leaves similar to American Chestnut, often coloring beautifully in autumn; acorn chestnut brown; makes a grand full grown lawn specimen.

2 in. cal., \$2.50 each; 1½ in. cal., \$2.00 each.

Oak, Red.—A beautiful oak of rapid growth, forming a large, majestic tree, usually a broad, round head; leaves unfold rosy pink, dark dull green at maturity, dark red in autumn.

2 in. cal., \$2.50 each; 1½ in. cal., \$2.00 each. Larger sizes on application.

Oak, Scarlet.—A beautiful tree with gradually spreading branches; especially valuable for its brilliant scarlet fall coloring; succeeds in dryish situations.

2 in. cal., \$2.50 each; 1½ in. cal., \$2.00 each.

Larger sizes prices on application.

Oak, White.—A spreading, towering species with rugged, massive trunk and branches; bark light gray; leaves highly colored red when unfolding, bright green at maturity, in autumn purple and red, falling tardily, sometimes not till spring; one of the finest oaks for lawn or park.

	Each	Per 10
3 in. caliper	\$3.50	\$30.00
2½ in. caliper	2.50	22.00
2 in. caliper	2.00	18.00
8 to 10 ft.	.70	6.00
6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.00
4 to 6 ft.	.40	3.00

Peach, Blood-Leaved.—The young shoots are of a blood red color; fruit medium size or be-

low, light-straw color; flesh white, clingstone.

	Each	Per 10
4½ to 6 ft.	\$.035	\$3.00
4 to 5 ft.	.30	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00

Plum, Purple Leaf (*Prunus Pissardi*).—A very ornamental plum with dark purple foliage, holding much color during the summer; dark wine-red fruit.

	Each	Per 10
4½ to 6 ft.	\$.035	\$3.00
4 to 5 ft.	.30	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00

Poplar, Abele or Silver Poplar.—A large tree of rapid growth; leaves green, woolly white beneath producing a silvery hue to the entire tree when stirred by the breeze.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ in. caliper	\$.045	\$4.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.60	5.00

Poplar, Lombardy.—Of very picturesque and formal aspect. Widely planted and well known for its tall, columnar form. Useful with groups to break the monotony of outline; dark green leaves moving freely in the breeze.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3½ in. caliper	\$.150	\$12.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.00	8.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.75	6.00
1 to 1½ in. caliper	.50	3.00

Poplar, Norway.—The Sudden Saw Log, will no doubt supplant Carolina Poplar, which it resembles in general appearance, but is of even more rapid growth and holds its leaves better in fall than the Carolina.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1¼ in. caliper	\$.060	\$.50	\$45.00
6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00

Sycamore, American (Plane Tree).—A very large and lofty tree with massive branches forming a round head. In winter its whitish mottled trunk presents a striking effect; an excellent street and park tree; of very rapid growth.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$1.00	\$7.50	
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	.75	5.00	40.00
1 to 1¼ in. cal.	.50	4.00	35.00
6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.50	27.50

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).—A magnificent native of tall pyramidal habit and very rapid growth; leaves light green and lustrous, four lobed, pale yellow and orange in autumn. Cup shaped flowers, greenish-yellow, blotched with orange, resembling a tulip.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 in. cal.	\$.250	\$20.00	
2½ in. cal.	2.00	15.00	
2 in. cal.	1.50	10.00	
1 in. cal.	.60	5.00	\$35.00
4 to 6 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00

Willow, Babylonian Weeping.—A picturesque well known tree with beautiful slender and pendant branches. Its narrow bright green leaves appear in very early spring.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 7 ft.	\$.050	\$4.00	\$35.00
5 to 6 ft.	.45	3.50	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00

Willow, Golden Babylonian Weeping.—A distinct form of the Babylonian Weeping Willow, with bright yellow bark.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$.050	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.	.40	3.00

Willow, Laurel Leaved.—A compact small tree or large shrub. Leaves dark green and glossy, resembling the laurel, their odor when bruised resembling the Bay Tree. Fine for ornamental planting and foliage effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$.040	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.50	12.00



SYCAMORE

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Flowering shrubs make a beautiful display in a year or two, giving the lawn a very attractive, finished appearance, and should be extensively used in laying out new grounds. There is hardly a lawn which their use would not improve. They appear to best advantage planted in groups, along the boundaries or division line of properties, at the foundations of buildings, and along walks or drives. Usually mass plantings should be irregular in outline and contain more than one species. By a proper selection of say a dozen varieties, a succession of bloom may be had during the greater part of the summer. Use individual specimens freely, as a rule not too much scattered. Judicious planting may relieve the angularity of foundations, pinning the house to the ground.

As a rule shrubs require little pruning. Reduce them one-third to one-half when planting, and keep them in proper shape and size by the use of the knife or shears. Any extensive pruning should be done with reference to the blooming period. Varieties which flower before mid-summer, such as Deutzia, Golden Bell, Mock Orange and Lilac, should be pruned after flowering, otherwise the quantity will be much reduced. Those flowering after mid-summer, consequently on the new wood, such as Hydrangea, should be pruned in winter or early spring.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate; less at each rate; 50 of a variety at the 100 rate.

Almond, Dwarf Double Flowering.—Desirable for its profusion of flowers in double rosettes in early spring. We offer white and pink.

Each Per 10

1 to 2 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.20
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Althea

Rose of Sharon.—Of upright growth and valuable as single plants and for screens, etc., in locations where soil and arid climate do not permit the use of other shrubs. Its flowers appear in great profusion in late summer when few other shrubs are in bloom.

Althea Atrorubens, or double red.

Althea Banner.—Double, variegated pink and white. One of the best.

Althea Double Lilac; Double White.

Althea Jean of Arc.—Pure white, very double, the best double white.

Althea Totus Albus.—Beautiful single pure white; dwarf; exceptionally good.

Variegated.—Conspicuous for its foliage.

Each Per 10 Per 100

4 to 6 ft.	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	15.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50	12.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.15	1.20	9.00

Barberry, Thunbergs (Japanese Barberry).—Of dwarf dense spreading habit with graceful though spiny branches and small beautiful green leaves coloring brilliantly in autumn. Almost inconspicuous creamy-white flowers followed by scarlet berries remaining all winter. Admirably suited for low hedges, borders or edges, enduring partial shade.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch ....	.20	1.40	10.00
12 to 18 inch ....	.15	1.00	8.00

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub).—A unique old garden favorite valued for its odd, double, spicy-fragrant, chocolate red flowers; twigs reddish, leaves glossy dark green.

Each Per 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.50
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Deutzia Pride of Rochester.—A vigorous, upright shrub, bearing in early spring a profusion of dainty double, bell-shaped flowers in racemes 4 to 6 in. long; white, outer petals tinted rose; of easy culture thriving in almost any soil not too wet.

Each Per 10 Per 100

4 to 5 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.00	\$16.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.20	1.50	12.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.15	1.25	10.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.12	1.00	8.00

Deutzia Gracilis.—Slender Deutzia. A small shrub with slender, often arching branches, and single pure white flowers. 1 to 2 feet. 25c each.

Deutzia Lemoines.—Of dwarf upright habit with pure white flowers. 1 to 2 ft., 35c each.

Diervilla (See Weigelia.)

Dogwood (See Trees).

Euonymus American.—Strawberry Bush. Conspicuous in winter with its scarlet seed pods.

Each Per 10

4 to 5 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50
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Euonymus European.—Burning Bush.
25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Exochordia Grandiflora. (See Pearl Bush.)

Globe Flower, Japanese Variegated (Kerria Japonica).—A slender green branched shrub with numerous yellow flowers in spring 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Golden Bell, Dark Green (*Forsythia viridissima*).—An erect, green barked shrub, with dark green leaves; one of the showiest early flowering shrubs; its golden yellow flowers appearing even before the leaves are developed; excellent for borders of shrubbery.

Each Per 10 Per 100

4 to 5 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	18.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00	15.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.20	1.50	12.00

Golden Bell, Drooping (*Forsythia suspensa*).—A very graceful, drooping form of the above; very free flowering; highly effective planted on banks or retaining walls where the branches droop naturally; sometimes trained up a wall 5 or 6 feet and then allowed to droop.

Each Per 10 Per 100

4 to 5 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	18.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	1.80	15.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.20	1.50	10.00

High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*).—A tall shrub resembling the snowball in form and leaf. Decorative scarlet fruits remaining on branches and keeping their color all winter.

Each Per 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
2 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00
18 to 24 inch ....	.20	1.50

Honeysuckle, White Bush.—An upright or shrub honeysuckle bearing abundant white, fragrant flowers, followed by masses of red berries.

Each Per 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00

Hydrangea Hills of Snow; or American Everblooming (*Hydrangea arborescens sterilis*).—A most valuable hardy shrub with white flowers afterward turning to green instead of brown as the other Hydrangeas. Unlike the following, it commences to bloom in June, continuing into August. Grows best in full sun though thrives in partial shade. Strong field plants, 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—This most popular Hydrangea grows to a height of 7 to 10 feet; flowers in great pyramidal panicles, white on opening, assuming rose and bronze

tints on exposed sides. Blooms profusely in August and September when few other shrubs are in bloom. One of the finest shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50	15.00
2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	12.00
18 to 24 inch	.20	1.50	10.00

Jasmine, Yellow.—A slender shrub, needing the support of a trellis or wall; its small starry yellow flowers open during the mild days of spring. Old-fashioned favorite. 25c each.

Jasmine, White.—More tender than above and should have a sheltered position. 25c each.

Lilac, Common Purple.—Still one of the favorite Lilacs, valuable for its fragrance, early and profuse dark purple clusters of flowers; very effective in groups; vigorous, enduring neglect.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	
2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.50	\$12.00
1 to 2 ft.	.15	1.20	10.00

Lilac, Double Purple.—A double form of the common lilac.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
1 to 2 ft.	.20	1.50	12.00

Lilac, Persian.—Slender branches with small rich green foliage; pale lilac flowers in broad panicles in late spring.

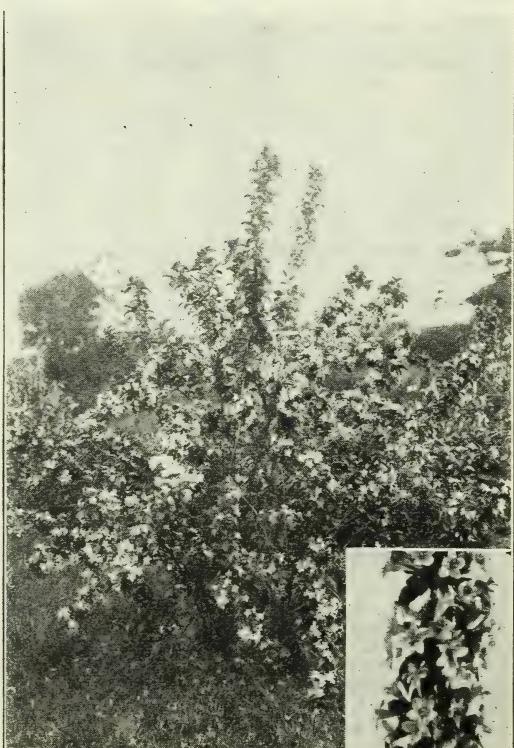
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	

Mock Orange

(*Philadelphus; Syringa*)

Valuable shrubs of vigorous habit and very hardy. The profusion of white flowers appear in late spring or early summer. Suited to well-drained soils of average fertility.

Mock Orange, Sweet Scented (*P. coronarius*).



WIEGELIA.

—Rather tall with creamy white, very fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. Showy and desirable; should be in all collections.

Dianthiflorus.—A variety with double white flowers of good form and substance.

Large Flowered (*P. grandiflora*).—A tall variety of Mock Orange with very large pure white, very showy flowers, later than *P. coronarius*.

Price of Mock Orange:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.25	1.50	\$10.00

Pearl Bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*).—A hardy Chinese shrub with slender branches. Very attractive in early spring with its fragrant terminal racemes of starry white flowers. Best massed with other shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	16.00
1 to 2 ft.	.20	1.50	12.00

Privet, California.—This most popular hedge plant is a well-known shrub of free, upright growth and dark glossy green leaves. Nearly evergreen except in the Northern States. Also used for single specimens for terrace, hall or porch decoration. For hedges set in trenches, the smaller sizes 8 inches apart, the larger 8, or 10 to 12 inches. Prune back to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground severely the next one or two seasons, after that to maintain the height and shape desired. These plants are two-year, pruned back this spring, and are strong and bushy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.75	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft.	.10	.50	4.00
18 to 24 inch	.10	.40	3.50
12 to 18 inch	.05	.35	3.00

Quince, White Flowered Japan (*Pyrus japonica nivalis*).—A hardy shrub with handsome single white flowers in very early spring before the leaves are developed; fragrant greenish-yellow fruit. The branches are spiny, foliage pleasing, making a valuable shrub for informal hedges or single specimens.

3 to 4 ft. 35c each; 2 to 3 ft. 25c each.

Snowball.—One of the old-time garden favorites. A hardy shrub bearing an abundance of handsome showy white flowers in large globular clusters.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.50	12.00
18 to 24 inch	.15	1.20	10.00

Snowberry, White Fruited.—Branches slender, bending under the weight of the white berries, very conspicuous after the leaves have fallen. 3 ft. 35c each; 2 ft. 25c each.

Smoke Tree (Purple Fringe).—A large shrub or small tree with purple flowers in loose panicles, becoming plumose, giving it a smoky appearance in early summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	

Spirea

A group of showy free flowering shrubs of easiest culture and considerable blooming period. Valuable for garden, lawn and landscape planting, being in general graceful, compact and hardy, preferring sunny exposure.

Spirea Billardi.—Upright in growth, flowers bright pink, in dense panicles in summer.

Fortenaysae Alba.—Upright with willow-like leaves, white flowers in summer.

Golden Leaved (Spirea opulifolia aurea).—(Golden Ninebark).—A very striking variety, splendid for producing bright foliage effects or for screens. Leaves bright golden yellow changing in summer to bronze or yellow. Flowers very numerous in clusters along the branches.

Prunifolia, or Bridal Wreath.—Tall and graceful; double showy white flowers in early spring.

Spirea Reevesiana.—Graceful and slender. Numerous white flowers in late spring.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI; Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath.—Leaves pleasing dark green, bluish beneath; in early to late spring its dense drifts of white flower wreaths on numerous arching branches are singularly graceful. Its autumn foliage is beautiful colored; withal a grand shrub worthy of extensive planting. See cut on cover.

Prices of above varieties of Spirea:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	12.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50	10.00
18 to 24 inch ....	.15	1.20	9.00

Spirea Anthony Waterer.—Dark crimson flowers borne in large heads in great profusion all summer. Dwarf. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Weigelia (Diervilla)

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs of variable habit thriving best in moist, loamy soils. Flowers are trumpet shaped and clustered thickly along the branches. A very showy shrub, valuable for garden and mass planting, and single specimens.

Weigelia Amabilis.—A large, showy, pink or rose-flowered form of vigorous growth.

Weigelia Desboisi.—Flowers deep rose.

Weigelia Hendersoni.—Flowers light rose.

Weigelia Rosea.—A rose flowered variety, blooming early and profusely; excellent.

Weigelia Variegated.—Leaves green, margined with yellow; flowers blush-white.

Prices of Weigelia: Each Per 10 Per 100

4 to 5 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	\$14.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50	12.00
18 to 24 inch ....	.15	1.20	10.00

Roses

These most beautiful of flowers are everywhere prized for their fragrance, beauty of form and color, and long blooming period. Anyone who has a small piece of ground and sunshine can grow roses, especially the Ramblers and Hybrid Perpetuals. Roses may be grown in any soil that will produce fair grain or vegetables, though for best results a rich, deep loam is required. The ground should be well spaded to a depth of two feet or more, and may be enriched with thoroughly rotted manure or finely ground bone. The situation should be sheltered but not shaded and should be well drained. The Hybrid Perpetual, while not as constant bloomers as the Teas, flower profusely, are perfectly hardy and particularly suited for open-ground planting, quickly growing into large, vigorous bushes. The Everblooming Tea and Noisette class require some winter protection by covering with evergreen boughs, coarse straw, leaves or other material, but do not cover before frost or so as to exclude air and light. Annual pruning in early spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooms of the Hybrid Perpetual and Tea class, will produce more flowers with better stems.

Note.—Our roses are not the small plants offered in dollar collections sent by mail, but have been grown in the open field. The illustration of White Maman Cochet is from a photo of the blooms produced the summer before they are sold to you. Our plants are suitable for general planting and will average 8 to 20 inches in height according to class and habit of growth of the variety. All kinds do not produce the same growth in two years. We can supply mailing size field grown plants (smaller than those sent by express) of a number of varieties, at the each rate postpaid.

Hardy Climbing Roses Including Ramblers

PRICES:—Except as noted, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 5 of a variety at the 10 rate, less at each rate.

Baby Ramblers. are not climbers. See monthly roses.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert.—Identical with Clothilde Soupert except a rapid climber. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Crimson Rambler.—Rich glowing crimson in large clusters of semi-double flowers in great profusion. A rapid, strong grower; foliage waxy, pale green veined with red.

Dorothy Perkins (Rambler).—Resembles Crimson Rambler in habit of blooming, but a beautiful shell-pink, lasting a long time without fading, and even then beautiful. 35c each; \$3 per 10.

Lady Gay.—Delicate cherry-pink, passing to soft tinted white; fragrant. The effect of soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds, and deep green foliage is charming. A vigorous grower.

40 cents each; \$3.50 per 10.

Manda's Triumph.—Large clusters of double white flowers; sweet scented. 30c each, \$2 per 10.

Philadelphia Rambler.—Differs from Crimson Rambler in being a deeper and more intense crimson and blooming earlier. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Seven Sisters.—Crimson, changing all shades to white. Blooms in clusters.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties).—Very large for this type of rose; color from soft pink through intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine; a strong, vigorous grower with good foliage; very hardy. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

White Rambler.—Flowers in clusters, double, white sometimes tinted blush; fragrant. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Yellow Rambler.—Sulphur yellow in bud becoming white when full open; fragrant.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

PRICES:—Except as noted, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; 5 of a variety at the 10 rate, less at each rate.

American Beauty.—Large; deep pink shaded with carmine; delicious fragrance. 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Caroline Marniesse.—Blooms medium size, pure white slightly tinted pink; a constant and profuse bloomer; very hardy and especially adapted to cemetery and border planting.

Clio.—Flesh color, shaded at the center with rosy-pink, large, fine globular form, blooms freely; vigorous growth; handsome foliage.

Coquette Des Alps.—Large, well formed, pure white, sometimes faintly tinged pale blush; full and free in flower, delicious fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen, White American Beauty).—Splendid long pointed buds and magnificent snow-white blooms, full, deep and double. The best white hybrid perpetual. Always in bloom. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson; fragrant; fine buds and flowers; one

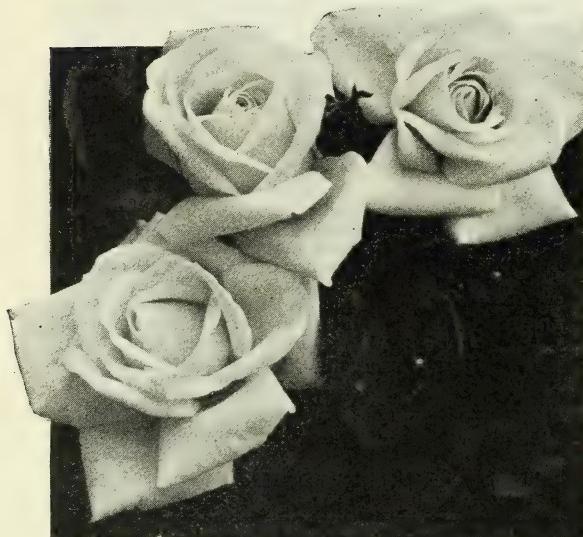
of the best for open ground; blooms profusely.
Madam Masson.—Large, full clear bright rose flowers, highly perfumed; noted for its constant and profuse blooming.

Paul Neyron.—Deep, shining rose; very large, full and double; finely scented; a good strong grower with nice stems, very few thorns; blooms continuously.

Everblooming or Monthly Roses

Class indicated by: T. for Tea; H. T., Hybrid Tea; Pol., Polyantha; B., Bourbon.

PRICES:—Except where noted, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; 5 of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate. Write for 100 rate giving list of wants.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

Anna Mueller (Pol.).—The new Pink Baby Rambler; large clusters of shining brilliant pink flowers in great profusion from early summer till late fall. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Baby Rambler (Pol.).—In bloom all the time, flowers brightest crimson in large clusters, hiding the plant, which grows to a height of 18 inches. Valuable for bedding and for blooming indoors. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Blumenschmidt (T.).—This fine new rose is a sport of Mlle. Francisca Kruger, which it resembles in form and growth; deep golden yellow, of the richest and purest shade; best pure yellow rose. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Bridesmaid (T.).—Clear shining pink, large and fragrant; buds of exquisite shape; popular.

Catherine Zeimet (Pol.).—This new double White Baby Rambler grows to a height of 20 inches and produces an abundance of flowers. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT (H. Pol.).—One of the best roses. Perfectly hardy, a strong, dwarf grower and very profuse bloomer, producing cluster after cluster of full double, finely formed flowers, deliciously scented, all summer. The color is beautiful—ivory-white shading to bright, silvery rose at the center.

Duchess de Brabant (T.).—Soft, light rose with a heavy shading of amber salmon; exquisite fragrance; a vigorous, profuse bloomer.

Etoile de France (H. T.).—Large flowers on good long stiff stems, a lovely shade of clear red-crimson, velvety; its fragrance and sturdy habit recommend it as a garden rose. Sometimes called Crimson Maman Cochet. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Large, fragrant flowers; deep, rich, velvety crimson, shading maroon. A handsome variety.

Ulrich Brunner.—Rich glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet; of fine form and substance; fragrant; vigorous; profuse bloomer.

Everblooming or Monthly Roses

Helen Good (T.).—Delicate yellow suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper; chaste and beautiful. The color with its large size and exquisite form make it unquestionably a grand tea rose. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Helen Gould (H. T.).—Sometimes termed the Red Maman Cochet. Flowers full, perfectly double, buds long and pointed, color warm, rosy crimson; incessant bloomer; fine bedder. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.).—Pointed buds, large full double flowers, delicate creamy white, delightful fragrance.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger (T.).—Variable with the season from coppery-yellow to rose, always beautiful; pointed buds; vigorous grower, free bloomer; one of the best bedding Tea Roses.

Pink Maman Cochet (T.).—Buds large, full, elegantly pointed, opening perfectly double; deep rosy-pink, the inner side of the petals silvery rose; fragrant. There is no finer pink rose.

White Maman Cochet (T.).—Large and full, beautiful snowy-white, sometimes tinged with a suggestion of blush, only adding to its attractiveness; tea scented; an excellent bedding rose.

Yellow Souppert (Mosella) (H. Pol.).—Very double flowers in clusters, chrome-yellow, shading to creamy white at the edge of the petals.

Wm. R. Smith (T.).—Creamy white with soft blendings of salmon-pink, rose-pink and blush tints; long pointed buds; a good grower and produces immense quantities of beautifully formed flowers; sometimes sold as Maiden's Blush and Jeanette Heller. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.



WHITE MAMAN COCHET

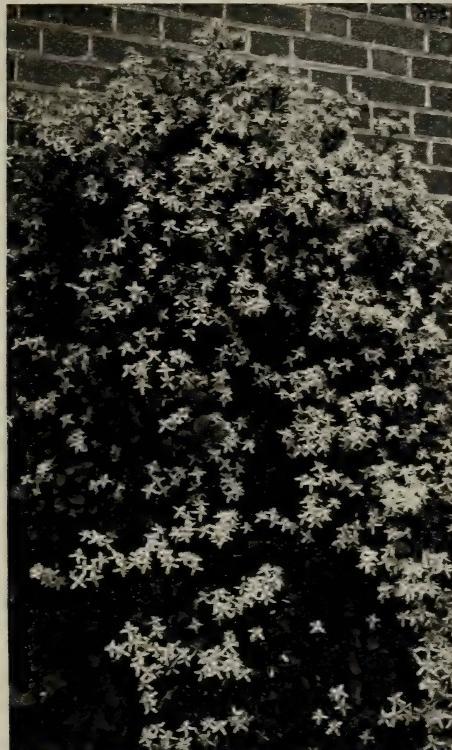
Desirable Hardy Vines

Climbing vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as trees and shrubs. They tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, furnish shade and flowers over porches and trellises, and heighten the charm of rock, precipice, tree trunk or ruin. When planted near the house where the soil is very dry from the protection of the building or drainage by foundation, the soil should be well enriched and watered until they become thoroughly established.

The vines we offer are field grown. Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate.

Clematis

Graceful free-growing vines, well adapted for trailing on balconies, porches, etc., or for covering walls and fences. A loamy, fertile soil should be given them and for best results it should be frequently enriched. In early spring



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

cut away all weak branches and train on a support to prevent whipping in the breeze, as splitting of the bark by twisting is fatal to the plant.

Henryi.—Abundant large, creamy-white, fragrant flowers. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Jackmanii.—Large velvety purple; free flowering; the most popular. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Mme. Edouard Andre.—Violet-red, strong and vigorous. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Paniculata (Japanese Clematis or Japanese Virgin's Bower).—One of the most beautiful hardy vines; flowers pure white in large panicles, fairly covering upper portion of the plant, fragrance resembling the English Hawthorne. A rapid, strong grower, quickly reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreading out when trained on wires or strings. Perfectly hardy. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Miscellaneous Vines

Ampelopsis Engelmanni.—A variety of American Ivy, a high climbing vine clinging by means of disc-bearing tendrils. In autumn the leaves fade with gorgeous tone of red and scarlet; berries blue, in panicles; a very rapid grower, excellent for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Bittersweet, Climbing.—A high-climbing American vine with broad bright green leaves and orange-yellow seed covering which split open at maturity, exposing the red seed and remaining on the vine all winter. 25c each.

Cinnamon Vine.—A rapid growing climber, taking its name from the fragrance of its delicate white flowers; leaves heart-shaped. 10c each.

Cross Vine (Bignonia crucigera).—A hand-some climber with waxy, evergreen foliage and reddish orange and yellow trumpet shaped flowers. 25c each.

Climbing Euonymous, Variegated (E. radicans variegata).—A graceful evergreen clinging vine with small rich green foliage variegated with silvery white; very attractive and suitable for covering northern exposures of brick or stone. Of rather slow but very dense growth. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Climbing Euonymous, Green (Euonymous radicans).—Similar to the above but without the variegation of foliage. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

English Ivy (Hedera helix).—A grand high climbing evergreen vine with dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty, usually three to five lobed; rapid growing, very hardy, and will soon thickly cover a northern exposure of brick, stone or wood. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan.—Almost evergreen; a very strong grower covering a wall, stone fence or other object; flowers white becoming yellow. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$9.00 per 100.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet.—Long, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in profusion; very showy; excellent for porches; remains green here till Christmas. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

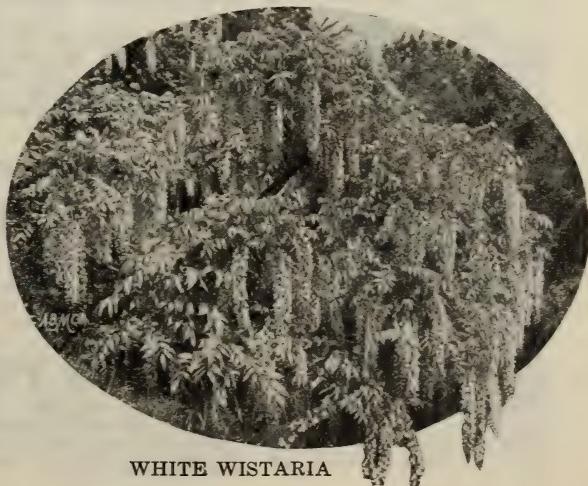
Honeysuckle, Yellow Trumpet.—A yellow flowered variety of above. 20c each.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant.—Bright red flowers, buff inside. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Wistaria White.—Attractive and rapid growing with numerous pendulous clusters of white pea shaped flowers, excellent for porch, arbor or trellis. 25c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Wistaria Purple.—The well known variety with lilac-purple flowers. 25c each.

Wistaria multijuga (Japanese Wistaria).—Flowers light purple in loose drooping racemes, often two to three feet long. 75c each.



WHITE WISTARIA

The Popular Peony



FOR ALL hardy perennials, modern Peonies justly hold first place in popular favor. No other flower can be grown with such ease and so little regular attention. Large and showy without being coarse, and perfectly hardy, increasing in size and profusion of bloom from year to year. Through the introduction of improved varieties we have them with the delightful fragrance of the rose and ranging in color through almost every tint of pink, white, red and crimson, with even a startling approach toward yellow, and of immense size, often seven to nine inches in diameter. The improvement has not only been in size, color and fragrance of the flower, but also in vigor and habit of the plant and season of blooming. Stems two to three feet in length, strong but shapely, are produced by many varieties, and by a proper selection the blooming period may extend over six weeks, beginning with the officinalis section.

Varied Uses

Probably there is no other flower with such varied usefulness. The garden, however small, is incomplete without peonies. Whether as specimen clumps, on the lawn or beside the doorway, or a collection of a few select varieties, the effect is charming. Planted in solid beds, among other perennials, or as edging or facing for shrubs, they are equally at home. Used to border a walk or drive, they are equally good. As a low lawn hedge, where ornament and not defense is wanted, they are unusual and attractive. In grounds of large extent, bold masses are gorgeous, surpassing the rhododendron in size and magnificence of bloom.

As a cut flower, for which they are indeed well suited, they gained in popularity with astonishing rapidity. In vases or bowls no flower is more gorgeous and at the same time so refined. Especially for large functions they are invaluable. For weddings and commencement, and Memorial Day, immense quantities are used. Their shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Each year during May we ship large quantities, and with our system of packing they travel long distances in good condition.

Preparation of Soil and Culture

This is indeed one of their strong points. Often, in neglected gardens, one sees large clumps that have flourished and bloomed for years. Yet they amply repay all attention given them. Peonies will thrive in almost any soil, but succeed best in a deep, rich, moist loam. The largest and most perfect flowers, borne on long stems, are produced by planting where a moderate degree of moisture is found, avoiding land susceptible to flooding or having a swampy tendency. They are gross feeders and the soil's fertility should be maintained, but do not use fresh manure.

An ideal peony bed or border may be made by removing the soil to a depth of two to three feet. If the subsoil is of a porous and loamy nature the depth need not be so great. Over the bottom spread six to eight inch layer of well rotted cow manure, over this a layer of soil, adding a little sand or fine gravel if inclined to be sticky or too heavy, and mix thoroughly. In this manner fill to six or eight inches above the surface of the lawn. When planting, cover the crown two or three inches, taking care that the earth is well firmed about the roots, and allowing a circle of two and one-half to three feet for the future development of the plant. It is well to ridge slightly, removing the ridge with a prong hoe in the spring. A mulch of coarse strawy manure is a benefit, particularly the first winter.

The first and second year give the plants good care, keeping the soil well stirred during the early part of the season, allowing no weeds to grow. The third year the plants will sufficiently cover the ground so less attention will be necessary. In late fall the tops may be cut off several inches above the soil and thrown back with several inches of coarse manure as a winter mulch. When spring arrives remove the coarse portions and stir the finer parts well into the soil taking care not to disturb the pinkish-white buds then just beginning to show. Peonies are hardy without mulch, and as stated before while this attention is not essential it will be more than repaid.

Time for Planting Peonies

The best time is in the fall, as soon as the roots are well ripened, (in this latitude usually early in September,) though they may be planted as late as the ground can be cultivated. They may also be planted in the spring, but the growth the first season is not so strong and they seldom bloom as soon. This is partially true of very late fall planting. All peonies give better blooms after they become thoroughly established, so should not be finally judged the first season.

Cut Flower Varieties



IN DESCRIBING we have made mention of some being good cut flower varieties. This has reference to their use on the cut-flower market. Many others would be used were it not for their higher price. For shipping considerable distances Peonies are cut in the bud. Some of the most beautiful varieties should be allowed to develop fully on the plant and would not be classed as cut flower varieties, though often among the most desirable for the lawn and excellent for cutting if developed on the plant.

OUR PEONIES

We make a specialty of Peonies, grow them in large quantities, and to encourage extensive planting, have placed the price as low as is consistent with the care and attention we give them. Our peony fields are cultivated carefully and thoroughly, and our soil and location is especially adapted to the Peony. The plants we

offer are strong divisions of two to five eyes, and should give you good results. That our customers are pleased with them is evidenced by the complimentary letters we have received.

The name in parenthesis following the variety name is the originator or introducer with date of introduction.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate; less at each rate. Write for 100 rates, giving list of your wants.

Special Peony Catalog quoting a more extensive assortment, including some very rare varieties, mailed on application.

Achille (Calot, 1855.)—Delicate flesh finishing white; moderately large flower, very fragrant and quite early; free upright grower and very vigorous; profuse bloomer and a cut flower variety. 20c each, \$1.20 per 10.

Alba Sulphurea (Calot, 1860.)—Broad white guard petals, center petals narrow, forming a full high cushion of sulphur yellow; agreeable fragrance; follows *Festiva maxima*; good grower, strong stems, and excellent for cut flowers. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Alexander Dumas (Guerin, 1862.)—Brilliant pink interspersed with white, salmon and chamois; fragrant, pretty bloom appearing with the earliest Chinese varieties; vigorous plant, strong stems, abundant large flowers. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Alexandrina (Calot, 1856.)—Lilaceous rose of very large size and good form, the bloom appearing directly above the mass of foliage. Compact, dwarfish habit and especially suited for the lawn and landscape work. 45c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Andomarensis (Delache, 1850.)—Large, cherry red; a vigorous, healthy grower and profuse bloomer. 15c each, 75c per 10.

Andre Lauries (Crousse, 1881.)—Rosy red of fair size and shape; abundant fragrant blooms; one of the latest and a good low priced variety of its season; healthy, vigorous growth and long stems; an old standard. 15c each, 90c per 10.

Baronne James de Rothschild (Guerin, 1850.)—Guard petals silvery rose, a purplish rose

tuft being borne with a salmon center; moderately fragrant; midseason; of medium dwarf but vigorous habit, very free flowering, and especially well adapted to landscape work. 15c each, 80c per 10.

Belle Douaissienne.—Large, very full, imbricated; broad petals, flesh and salmon, flaked and edged carmine; a beautiful color; tea rose fragrance; blooms in clusters; a late lawn or landscape variety. 30c each, \$2.00 per ten.

Bride, The (Terry.)—Gnard petals striped flesh, inside straw, finely fringed, whole flower nearly white; fragrant; midseason; long stems and compact habit; very free flowering and extensively used for cut flowers; especially good for bedding or landscape work. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Charlemagne (Crousse, 1880.)—Creamy-white, center light lilac-flesh shaded with chamois and edged carmine; very large, compact, globular flower; fragrant; late; vigorous habit, free bloomer, and exceptionally fine though in unusually rainy seasons the buds sometimes fail to develop properly. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Chrysanthemiflora (Guerin, 1842.)—Medium to large, light pink with yellowish center; yellow stamens. 15c each, 80c per 10.

Couronne d'Or (Calot, 1873.)—Snowy white with yellow reflex, some central petals edged and flaked carmine, golden stamens showing through and lighting up the flower, very large, imbricated, ball shaped bloom; very late; vigorous growth, strong stems; excellent. 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Delicatissima.—Very clear delicate pink; a good bud and large flowers borne on strong, healthy stems; very fragrant and free blooming; midseason to late; vigorous, healthy grower and a good cut flower variety. Very similar to *Floral Treasure*. 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

Dequeslin.—Dark lilac-crimson, full flower. 15c each, 70c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Dr. Bretonneau (Verdier, 1854.)—Delicate silvery rose to silvery pink tinted lilac and chamois, center tipped cream, large, full, exceedingly fragrant flower; late midseason; vigorous, good stems, free blooming, and much used for cut flowers. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Dorchester (Richardson, 1870.)—Hydrangea pink; large, full, compact, fragrant flower; late; rather dwarf but vigorous, compact growth with good foliage; blooms freely. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Duc de Cazes.—Broad guard petals of lively carmine red, center rose and salmon; very fragrant; midseason; above medium size, a tall, strong grower and useful cut flower. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Duc de Wellington (Calot, 1859.)—Broad white guard petals, center sulphur-white, narrow and very full; a large finely formed, fragrant, late midseason, variety; tall, vigorous; blooms freely; an excellent cut flower. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Duchesse de Nemours (Calot, 1856.)—Sulphur white with greenish reflex, becoming pure white; shapely bud, full, cup-shaped, fragrant bloom; growth strong, vigorous; blooms freely in clusters; one of the best late varieties. 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.



ALBA SULPHUREA.

Duchesse de Nemours (Guerin, 1840.)—Clear rose pink, lilac tinted center; large; very fragrant; a strong, tall grower, free bloomer, and an excellent early cut flower variety. Color similar to L'Esperance. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Excelsior (Terry.)—Brilliant crimson; large symmetrical bloom; a good grower, one of the earliest crimson, and a good lawn variety. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Festiva Maxima (Miellez, 1851.)—Pure paper-white flaked with purplish-carmine on some of the inner petals. Large, rose-shaped bloom; very fragrant; early. Of vigorous growth, with long, heavy stems; one of the best commercial varieties, and indispensable in all collections. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Floral Treasure (Rosenfield, 1900.)—Bright clear delicate pink shading lighter at center; large and fragrant; free bloomer in clusters; vigorous, with good foliage; extensively used for cut flowers. Very similar to Delicatissima. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Francois Ortegat (Parmetier, 1850.)—A purplish crimson flower with golden yellow stamens; hardly full double; tall, strong growing, 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Gigantea.—Clear delicate pink becoming silver tipped, with a silvery sheen; fragrant, very large, full flowers on long stems; among the earliest. A somewhat shy bloomer when first planted but superb when established. \$1.00 each.

Gloire de Chenonceaux. (Mechin, 1880.)—Large, full, satin pink flowers, lightly shaded white, guards streaked and center petals flaked with carmine; good growth, and blooms freely in clusters; one of the latest. 75c each.

Golden Harvest (Rosenfield, 1900.)—Blush pink guard petals with a distinct blush white collar, golden blush center, a few inner petals tipped and striped with light crimson. A large, delicately fragrant tri-color, its total effect being creamy-pink. Medium early, a good grower with healthy foliage. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Grandiflora Rubra.—See Marechal Valliant.

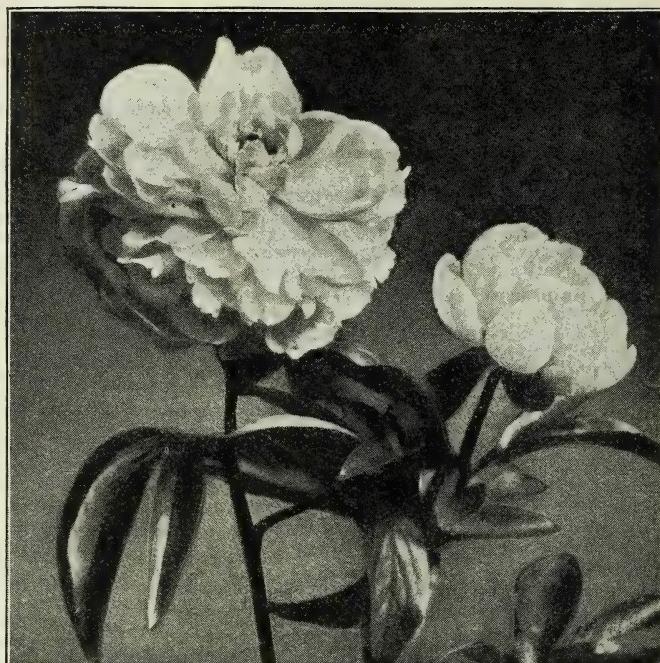
Henry Demay (Calot, 1866.)—A striking brilliant crimson flower of fine symmetrical form; fragrant; a late variety of vigorous growth; very fine. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Humei (Anderson.)—Clear cherry or rose pink, large, very full flower, with a pronounced cinnamon fragrance; very late. Growth strong, vigorous, with long stems; largely grown for cut flowers in some sections; a grand lawn variety. 20c each, \$1.20 per 10.

James Vick (Terry.)—Broad guard petals, very brilliant crimson; large; a free bloomer and medium strong grower; its brilliant color makes it a very attractive lawn or landscape variety. 25c each, \$1.80 per 10.

Jeanne d'Arc (Calot, 1858.)—Very broad guards, soft pink edged lighter; narrow sulphur white inner petals mixed with broad pink, some edged and flaked carmine; fragrant; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; similar to Golden Harvest, but differing in growth. 45c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Jenny Lind (Barr.)—Broad guard petals, bright silvery pink, silvery reflex; inner petals narrow, shaded with salmon and chamois, in-



MARIE JACQUIN.

termixed with narrow whitish petals; fragrant; midseason; a tall growing, free blooming, striking variety. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Lady Leonora Bramwell.—See Dr. Bretonneau.

La Reine.—Delicate blush, changing to white; center straw, fringed, sometimes tipped with crimson; long stems; one of the latest white varieties. 15c each, \$1.20 per 10.

La Tulipe (Calot, 1872.)—Delicate rose becoming creamy-white, center petals tipped carmine, carmine tulip-like markings on outside of guard petals; a very large, fragrant, globular flower on long stems; late, and a vigorous grower; a fine delicate flower, good for all purposes. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Lee's Grandiflora Rubra.—A bright crimson that appeals. Enormous blooms, often six to eight inches across, like big chrysanthemums; late. Winner of first prize in class of 100 blooms at Chicago meeting, 1905, and Boston show, 1906. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

L'Esperance.—Beautiful rose pink of good size and form; full high tufted center; a very fragrant flower and one of the earliest Chinensis to bloom; strong, hardy, vigorous, and a profuse bloomer, hence an excellent cut flower variety. This and Edulis superba may prove identical. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Livingstone (Crousse, 1879.)—A clear shade of pink with some central petals flecked with carmine; massive buds and flowers with wide petals; opens slowly; fragrant; vigorous growth, long, strong stems; a late, free bloomer. \$1.25 each.

Louis Van Houtte (Delache, 1854.)—Fine bright violaceous red of dazzling effect, late midseason; a fine shaped bloom, excellent for landscape work. 40c each.

Madame Bollet (Calot, 1867.)—Large globular, very double; clear light rose or fleshy lilac pink with white reflex, some center petals edged carmine; rose fragrance; late; excellent. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.



MARIE LEMOINE.

Madame Calot (Miellez, 1856).—Large, convex, very full bloom; white tinted flesh, becoming almost pure white, occasional crimson flecks on central petals; fine bud; and excellent cut flower or lawn variety; good growth. 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Madame Chaumy (Calot, 1864).—Petals broad, soft pink shaded bright rose, clearer on base of petals, edges silvery; fragrant blooms open slowly and last well. 45c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Madame de Verneville (Crousse, 1885).—Very well formed compact blooms, literally packed with petals; very broad sulphur white guards, center rosy white with an occasional touch of carmine; delicate tea fragrance; indispensable. 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

Marechal Vaillant (Calot, 1867).—Blood red; one of the largest, of fine form; late; a good keeper, strong grower, and very showy flower. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Mathilde de Roseneck (Crousse, 1883).—Flesh pink shaded deeper, with shadings of chamois and occasional carmine markings; late. 75c each, \$7.00 per 10.

Mons. Bellart (Delache, 1850).—Bright purplish-crimson of medium to large size; a tall grower and profuse bloomer. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Mons. Jules Elie (Crousse, 1888).—Glossy flesh pink, shaded deeper rose at base of petals, reflected silvery; very large, globular, imbricated flower on long, strong stems, fragrant; excellent for all purposes. \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.

Myrtle (Terry).—Light creamy rose, full double, of large size, blooming medium to late; good growth. One of Terry's best. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Marie (Calot, 1868).—White; shaded chamois; late. 50c each.

Marie Jacquin (Verdier).—Large globular bloom, creamy white tinted flesh. When fully open golden stamens are disclosed at the center, suggesting the name Water Lily Peony. This variety is usually classed as semi-double, but on well established plants which have received good culture the early blooms are almost full double, while on newly set plants they are often almost single. Of unusual shape and shade, a very free bloomer in clusters, and extra good for lawn or landscape planting. 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Marie Lemoine (Calot, 1869).—A fine sulphur white flower lightly shaded pink and chamois, with an occasional carmine edge; fragrant; very large and compact on strong stems of medium length; blooms freely and very late; desirable variety for all purposes. 90c each, \$8.00 per 10.

Marie Stuart (Calot, 1856).—Broad guards soft pink edged lighter, center petals pink and sulphur white. 60c

center petals pink and sulphur white. 60c

Nellie B. Beckett (Pleas.).—Very bright deep rose often margined with white when full open, being broadly tipped pearl and striped with light rose; one of the latest to bloom. 25c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Paganini (Guerin, 1845).—Guards lively rose, center pinkish-white and yellow, ligulate salmons, with a lively rose tuft. 40c each.

Phrynee (Guerin, 1850).—A near approach toward yellow; guards flesh, center canary yellow with carmine flakes; medium to large flower, very uniform in size, borne on long stems; medium to late; blooms freely and over a long season. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Plutarch.—Deepest crimson with a delicate satiny finish, large and round; fragrant; medium to late; growth vigorous, with good straight stems. A very brilliant and striking variety. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Pottsi (Potts, 1822).—Very dark, rich crimson with yellow stamens; early; very floriferous. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Princess Mathilde (Guerin, 1852).—Lively wine red, medium to large, well formed; mid-season to late; tall grower, free bloomer. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Queen Emma.—Opens Salmon pink tinted lilac, becoming bright pink with silvery edges; large and full, blooming early and very freely; fragrant; vigorous growth with long, strong stems; a good shipping variety. 75c each, \$7.00 per 10.

Queen Victoria (Synonym Whitleyi).—Fine broad guard petals; opens flesh white, becoming white; large, full, compact blooms on good stems; fragrant; medium early; a healthy

plant with good foliage and a free bloomer. One of the leading cut flower varieties, especially for Decoration Day and storage purposes. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Reevesii.—Rosy flesh, sometimes with a red blotch on center petals; of good size; medium late; growth upright with long stems; blooms freely. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Reine Victoria.—Soft flesh color, clear yellow center, with carmine spotted tuft; fragrant; a free bloomer of medium height stiff stems. 20c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Rosea Superba.—Brilliant deep pink, fine form, compact; above medium growth, quite long stems, late midseason. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Rubra Triphans (Richardson, 1871).—Deep glowing crimson with purple shading; very large and very full globe shaped bloom; fragrant; a vigorous grower with long, strong stems; and a free bloomer; a desirable very late variety. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Rubra Triphans.—Rich purplish-crimson, satiny, with prominent yellow stamens; large, and the earliest of its color; flowers freely on long stems. Its brilliancy always attracts attention. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Sarah Bernhardt (Dessert).—A variety found by Mr. Dessert without name and sent out as Sarah Bernhardt. It proves to be Umbellata rosea, which see.

Terry's No. 4 (Terry).—Light rose, center tipped with white; large, full double, with a delicate rose fragrance; late midseason; strong upright grower, with long strong stems, and a free bloomer. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Theodore Roosevelt (Pleas.).—Light soft rose; very large, solid bud; fragrant; midseason to late. The massive blooms are borne on long stems; a most robust plant with deep green foliage, very free from rust. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

There is another variety, not of Pleas' origin, being sent out from Holland under the name of President Roosevelt.

Thurlow's Mad. Breon.—Intense deep crimson bloom of nice shape on stems of medium length. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Umbellata rosea.—Guard petals pretty clear pink, center creamy white with salmon tuft; fragrance delicate and agreeable; very early; very strong, upright grower, a very free bloomer, and excellent landscape variety. This is the variety sent out by Mr. Dessert as

Sarah Bernhardt, seemingly re-named by error. 75c each.

Water Lily Peony.—See Marie Jacquin.

Wacht am Rhein.—Dark crimson, full free blooming; fine early. 25c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Whitleyi.—See Queen Victoria.

Peonies to Color (Not equal to the choicest named varieties but extra good value.) Cherry, light rose, crimson, rosy-purple, lilac-crimson. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Peonies to Color.—Shades of pink. 10c each, 50c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Peonies to Color.—Blush-white and light flesh. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

Peonies Mixed.—Mixed colors. 5c each, 40c per 10, \$3.00 per 100.



DUC DE CAZES.

Officinalis or Early Flowering Peonies

The officinalis section comprises the old well-known crimson peony (piney) of our grandmother's garden, the Alba, or White Japan Peony, Rosea, Rosea superba, and others of their species. They bloom in advance of the Chinensis section, and for that reason are valuable both as cut flowers and for landscape purposes.

Officinalis Alba or Mutabilis (White Japan Peony).—Large well formed bloom of light pink, finishing ivory. 30c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Officinalis Rosea.—Deep purplish rose of large size and good form. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Officinalis Rosea Superba.—Clear rose pink, shaded salmon, a color similar to the Brides-

maid rose; large and well formed. The earliest pure pink. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Officinalis Rubra.—The old-fashioned deep crimson peony (piney), very early and therefore much used for cut flowers and landscape work. 20c each, \$1.20 per 10.

Japanese Tree Peonies

These differ from the herbaceous peonies in forming a dwarf shrub, in time attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet. The Japanese Tree Peonies are mostly single and semi-double, very large and include all shades from white and soft flesh to purplish crimson. They are perfectly hardy but bloom about three weeks ahead of the Chinensis section, and should be protected from late frosts to prevent injury to buds. Our Tree Peonies were imported from Japan and grown three years or more in this country. \$2.00 each.

The Iris (Greek, Rainbow)



THE peculiar charm and beauty of the Iris is proverbial. The grand and royal colors of these flowers make them invaluable in herbaceous borders, along walks and drives, for massing on the lawn or among shrubbery, or for naturalizing in wild and uncultivated places, both on account of their perfect hardiness and easy culture, and for their lavish wealth of bloom. As a cut flower they are very decorative. If cut in the bud and allowed to open in the house the colors are brighter. The German Iris precede and bloom with the Peonies (Chinensis section) Japanese Iris follow Peonies and precede Hydrangea Hills of Snow. Both classes, for best results, should be planted in late August, September, or early October, though they may be planted in early spring. If planted in late fall they should be mulched to prevent heaving. Thoroughly decayed manure may be mixed with the soil but fresh manure must not come in contact with the roots.

German Iris succeed in partial shade but produce their best in full sun. They are not particular as to soil—will grow almost anywhere—but do best in a well drained rich loam or garden soil, succeeding in quite dry locations. The beauty of their form and texture with the delicacy and wide range of colors has given them the name, "Orchid of the Garden." Each year sees their more extensive use.

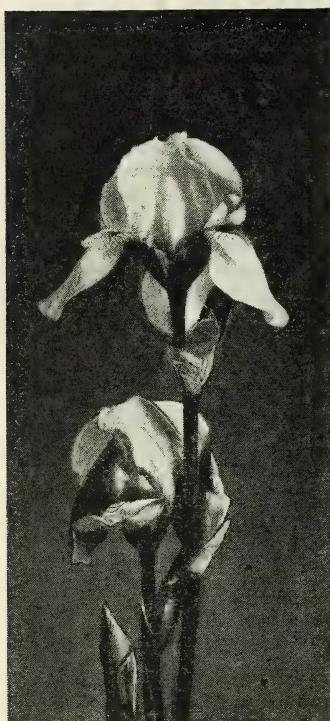
Japanese Iris should be planted in full sun. Naturalized along the borders of streams or ponds where their beauty is reflected in the mirror below, they are very effective. Contrary to a quite general belief, they do not require such a situation. Any mellow loam, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, will produce flowers of wonderful size. While they do not demand it to give good results, they reach their highest development if they can be well watered just before and during the blooming period. Water should not stand on the roots during winter.



GERMAN IRIS BORDER

German Iris (Fleur de Lis)

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate, 50 of a variety at 100 rate.



GERMAN IRIS.

Shades of light blue, purple and yellow, 5c each,
40c per 10, \$3.00 per 100.

Japanese Iris

Japanese Iris are one of the most important hardy garden plants. The foliage is tall, narrow, and blade-like, stems slender and graceful with several buds to the stem. They differ from the rest of the family in the flatness of the flower, delicate shades of color, size of flower and breadth of petal. The blooms are very large and showy, exquisite combinations of color from snowy-white to deepest blue-black, through light blue, rosy shades, rich violet, royal purple, etc., often with a gold blotch and markings so delicate and complicated as to be impossible to adequately describe. Our collection is strictly select. We have made the prices as low as possible to induce their extensive planting. Assorted choice named varieties, 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioli and Water Lilies will be quoted in our spring catalog, and by letter on request.

Black Prince.—Standards and falling petals very deep rich velvety royal purple; large flowers; medium height. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Celeste.—Standing petals pale lavender, falling petals deeper; fragrant; midseason, tall. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Dalmatica.—Standing and falling petals, a fine clear shade of lavender; very large flowers; very tall, fragrant; midseason. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Florentina.—Medium tall; standing and falling petals white, with faint suggestion of lavender tint; large and fragrant. 25c each.

Harlequin Milanais.—Standing petals white, flaked violet; falling petals rich violet reticulated with white; large fragrant, orchid-like flower; blooms freely; tall; midseason. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Madame Chereau.—Petals peculiarly twisted and crimped; white, elegantly frilled with violet; slightly fragrant; one of the tallest, with large, very beautiful blooms. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Mozart.—Standing petals bronze fawn; falling petals purple-fawn, netted white. 10c each, 50c per 10, \$3.00 per 100.

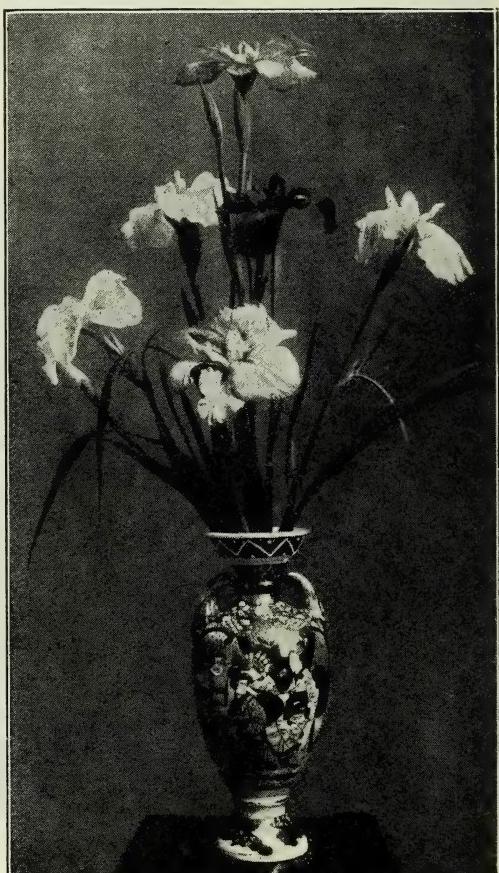
Queen of May.—Very distinct in color; standing petals lilac-pink, falling petals, lilac blended in white, the total effect being almost pink; a large, fine very fragrant flower blooming midseason; tall. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

San Souci.—Standing petals golden yellow, falling petals yellow veined with crimson-brown; one of the brightest yellows; fragrant; medium height; a very profuse bloomer, beginning early and continuing late. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Sapho.—Standing petals deep violet blue, falling dark velvety royal purple; large, fragrant; tall; early. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Speciosa.—Standing petals lavender-purple, falling petals dark reddish purple; fragrant and blooms very freely; late. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

German Iris to Color.—



THE JAPANESE.
The Most Gorgeous of all the Iris.

Miscellaneous Herbaceous and Perennial Plants

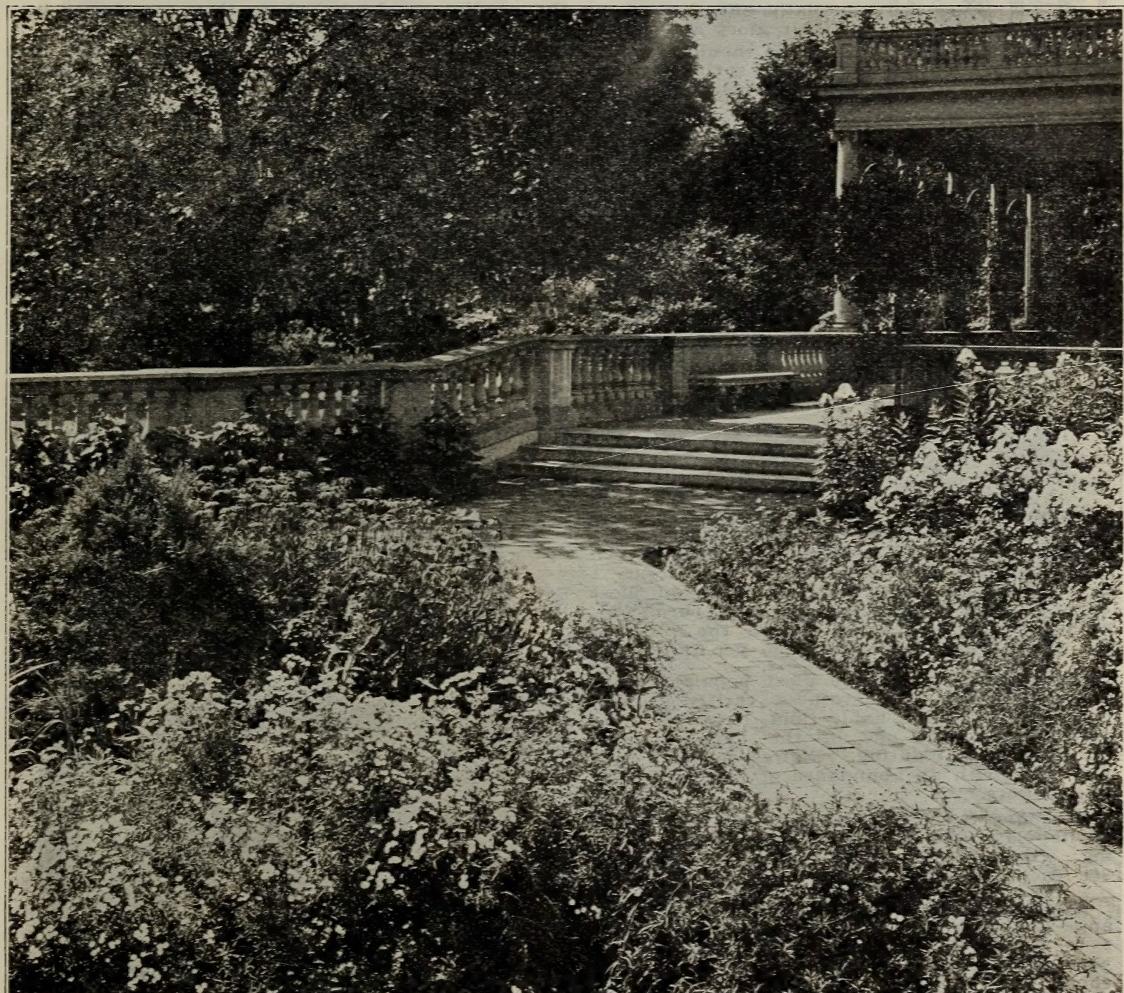


GARDEN is incomplete without at least a portion of these plants to welcome the return of spring with their wealth of flowers and foliage. An abundance of flowers is secured with very little expenditure. They increase in size from year to year, and of such easy culture, and thrive in almost any soil. While requiring little care, as they are to remain in one position for a number of years it is well to spade the ground to a depth of one or two feet, preferably two, apply a liberal quantity of well rotted manure, and mix thoroughly.

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).—An old-time favorite, rich in sentiment and associations, with large, deep rosy-red, heart shaped flowers, nodding in graceful drooping

flowers. Strong plants for blooming next summer, mixed colors single and double. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Lily of the Valley, will thrive in almost any



A FINE HERBACEOUS GARDEN

racemes. It is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy garden, and useful in shaded situations. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Hibiscus Crimson Eye.—Its large, showy, creamy-white flowers with a crimson eye are borne very freely in late summer on plants 3 to 5 feet tall; succeeds in any sunny position but best in a damp place. 15c each, 70c per 10.

Hollyhock.—An old garden favorite, effective in the herbaceous border or among shrubbery for its tall spikes of single and double

kind of soil and throw up its beautiful modest, fragrant white bells in slender racemes in the out-of-the-way nooks, shady spots and corners where bolder plants would scorn to bloom. Prefers partial shade, and should be transplanted occasionally. Pips, 5c each, 40c per 10, \$2.50 per 100; clumps for immediate effect, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Phlox.—Universal favorites, and useful in the border and as cut flowers. They cover a considerable blooming period and range in color from white to rosy-purple, often with a

contrasting eye. Plant 18 inches apart; a winter mulch is beneficial. Assorted choice named varieties, strong plants. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Poet's Narcissus (*Narcissus Poeticus*)—The old popular Pheasant's Eye, pure white with orange cup edged red; very fragrant, and an excellent cut flower; one of the best for

naturalizing in woodlands or wild gardens, thriving in almost any situation not exposed to high winds. 15c per 10, 75c per 100.

Spirae Goat's Beard.—Elegant border plants with clusters of slender racemes of small white flowers in plume-like feathery panicles on stems 3 to 5 feet tall. Of easy culture. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Hardy Lilies for the Open Ground



LILIES have always been regarded as amongst the noblest of garden plants. Their conspicuous flowers, striking colors, and stately forms appeal strongly to the eye as well as the imagination. Gracefully nodding their heads in the breeze and filling the air with fragrance, they are gorgeous in solid beds. Thriving in partial shade and occupying a small space, they are especially effective among the peonies or shrubs where they can flower in all their glory above the surrounding plants.

Lilies should be planted in the autumn, though they may be planted in very early spring. Once established they require little care. While a few varieties, such as the Tiger, may do well in a heavy soil, the larger number prefer a moist, light, rich soil intermixed with sand and gravel, one from which any excess of moisture runs off. Manure, particularly if fresh, must not come in contact direct with the bulb. If well composted it may be placed within reach of the rootlets, the bulb being placed with sand or leaf mold around it; or it may be applied as a mulch to be carried down by the rains. As a rule lilies do best planted at a considerable depth, say about three times the length of the bulb. The ground should be well spaded at least twice the depth they are planted. This slight additional care is more than repaid when growth begins.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; 100 rate on application.

Ascension, Madonna or St. Joseph Lily (*Lilium candidum*)—One of the most ornamental and popular. The flowers are immense, snow white, 4 to 5 inches long, very fragrant, and borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high. The best pure white hardy lily. 15c each, \$1.20 per 10.

Ascension Lily.—Thick petaled variety. 20c each. \$1.50 per 10.

Japanese Orange Lily (*Lilium elegans* or *umbellatum*)—Flowers brilliant shades of orange, yellow or red, usually with dark brown or black dots, on boldly erect, stiff stems 1 to 2 feet high; exceedingly hardy, and most effective for massing among shrubbery, naturalizing, or planting toward the front of the peony bed. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Speciosum.—One of the most popular of the Japanese lilies. Its hardiness, thrifty growth, free and informal habit, and long blooming period, makes it one of the most valuable for permanent planting. Flower stalks 2 to 4 feet high with an abundance of fragrant, wax-like flowers.

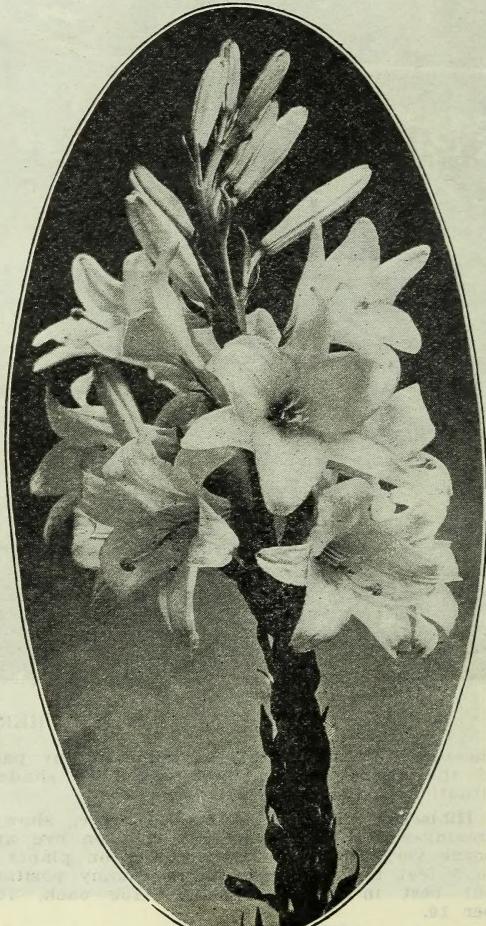
We offer Speciosum Magnificum, the largest of its class and the most beautiful in coloring; white, heavily spotted with rich crimson. 20c each, \$1.70 per 10.

Tiger Lily (*Lilium tigrinum*)—Bright orange-scarlet flowers in large clusters on stems 2 to 5 feet high. It lives and thrives from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 10c each, 70c per 10.

Tiger Lily, Double.—A variety of the above with showy double flowers. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Day Lilies

Orange Day Lily (*Hemerocallis fulva*)—The tawny orange flowers, with wavy margins, are produced very freely in late summer on stems 3 to 4 feet tall. Grows luxuriantly in almost any garden soil, in moist places, and in partial shade, soon forming large clumps. Single and double. 10c each, 60c per 10.

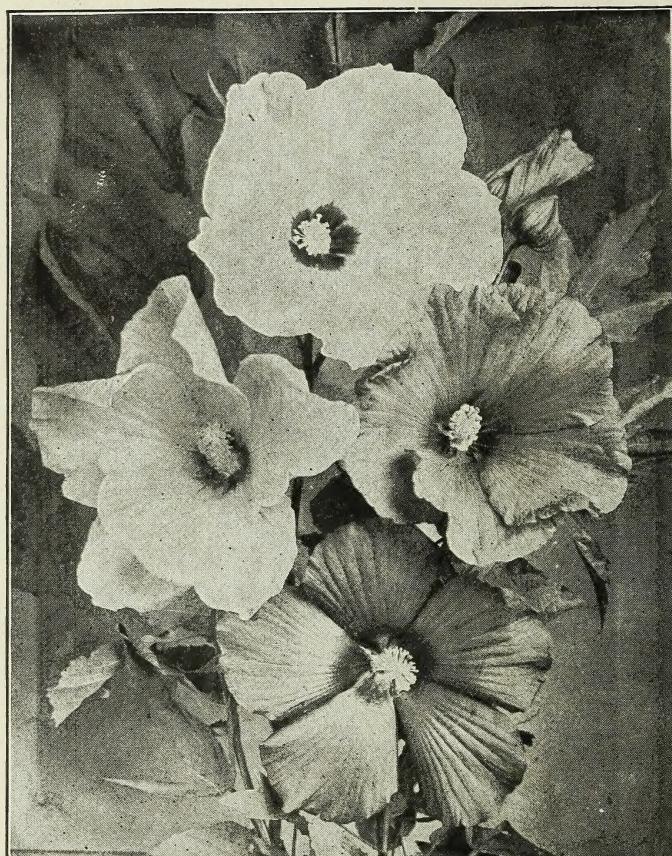


ASCENSION LILY.



Meehan's Mallow Marvels

Most Brilliant New Production
of Scientific Plant Breeding



Immense flowers from eight to ten inches in diameter, in fiery crimson, rich blood-red and soft shell-pink. Their great beauty is indescribable. Meehan's Mallow Marvels surpass all other perennials in profuseness of bloom, flowering propensities and brilliancy of color. From late July until October frosts arrive, the flowers continue to appear in profusion. Absolutely hardy, the Mallow Marvels have been tested and are thriving in Canada and in the mountain portions of the Northern States, as successfully as in Georgia and Florida. Of herbaceous character. They come up year after year under varied conditions.

Two-year plants, separate colors, crimson, red and pink, 80c each.